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BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII. NO. 198 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT.

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1228.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	MALOJAx ..	21,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA	MANTUA* ..	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA		10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		8,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,992
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,995
26th ,,	MULBERA	9,109
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,261
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,288
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILING BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
26th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,813	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,69[illegible]	MOGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,81[illegible]	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Aug. ..	ARAGOLA	East & S. Africa. 4-15 p.m.
22nd ,, .	VARSOVA..	Basrah via Karachi
27th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Basrah via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Term and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	20th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	T. Kotorii	8001	28th Aug.	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th Sept.	12th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	360	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—2027. Telegrams.—"YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	13th Aug.	27th Aug.
*Alps Maru	S. Kamotaka	7790	5th Aug.	8th Sept.
*Celebes Maru	K. Kojimuta	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanol	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.
*Java Maru	J. Kojima.	5854	25th Sept.	9th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hanphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cures the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA.)

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus.

OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullundar.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore. (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company

Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.

Prospectus and terms can be had on application.

Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to

S. A. MALVI & CO., Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency, 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1923 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /8
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli Balsar, Nasik and Etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director,
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.

Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally PRINCIPAL.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the adverti ser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, HINDU and MOSLEM GRADUATES with a spirit of Social Service, starting pay Rs. 60. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
A 20451

WANTED—PERSONS requiring employment. Apply with an anna stamp for application form to, PROPRIETOR, EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Saiana.
A R11027

WANTED—MARATHI GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE LADY TEACHER for Indian Education Society's Girls' School, Dadar. Apply stating terms to SUPERINTENDENT.
A R11012

WANTED—CANDIDATES to learn Telegraphy and Secretarial subjects. Railway fare paid. Expert training guaranteed. Free registration for service. Limited seats. Enclose stamp for Rules stating subject. CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL, Delhi.
A R11026

WANTED—An experienced and competent (1) one SPINNING MASTER to take charge of a large Spinning Department from Blow Room to Ring Spinning, must be thoroughly practical and prepared to erect and set machinery, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 700; (2) one WEAVING MASTER, must be a good Sizer, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 600. Applications will be treated as fully confidential. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11013

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—PREMISES, 98, Medows Street, Fort, Suitable for office, central business locality. Apply ground floor ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.,
C R11024

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL BOILER, 125 150 lbs. pressure and a Three rolls Calendar new or second hand in working order. MEMUDJEE ALIJEE, Panchpipli, AHMEDABAD.
K R11009

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A renowned, profitable IRON and BRASS WORKSHOP, of long standing for Sale. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 451, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
G R11025

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to start Spinning and Weaving Company in a big cotton centre in Southern District of Madras Presidency. He must take up the Managing Agents post and invest at least Five Lakhs of Rupees. Further particulars Please correspond to:—Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R L13995

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative, it does not contain arsenic asperine, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the convenience of the public, that the KHILAFAT PRESS has been shifted from its premises at Jacob Circle to Dongri. The present address of the Press is as under:—
SULTAN MANSION,
Dongri, Bombay (9).
T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane. Saikia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MORIOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th August, 1924, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. G. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 12 Noon (S.T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August 1924
C20474

FOR SALE

	Price.
One CASTLE DYNAMO, Coupled Steam Engine by J. H. Holmes and Co., 250 Volts, 60 Amp. 350 Rev. 60 Coils	Rs. 4,000
One BIRMINGHAM TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL 6" x 6" steam pump	Rs. 750
One CYLINDRICAL CORNISH TYPE BOILER about 13' x 4' dia	Rs. 2,900

Bought for installation, but scheme having been dropped, their sale has been decided. Open for inspection at College site. Offers considered.

THE PRINCIPAL,
A. and U. Tibbi College, DELHI.
20475

NOTICE.

ONE Merry Weather "Gem" steam Fire Engine capable of pumping 400 gallons of water per minute, pulled by a pair of horses, is to be sold off by the Ahmedabad Municipality. The Engine is in perfect working order, and is open for inspection during Office hours at the Dana Pith Fire Station.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF FIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad Municipal Office,
Stores Department,
Dated, 13-8-24.
C20477

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20266

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that nine Bombay Port Trust Debentures, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Ltd., and now standing in the name of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 16th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) SURENDRANATH TAGORE,
General Secretary,
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.

Countersigned.
C. PUSEY GAY,
Ag. Chief Accountant,
Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan.	Value Rs.
6265—6273	1908	9,000

C20471

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAH CHHAGAN PRAGJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate at Cow Lane in Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3068, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 7723 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 181 in Girgaon Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Sadanand Manekji, on the West by a sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Nagindas Manmohandas, on the North by the property of Antonio George D'Sa and on the South the said Cow Lane, and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 245 and Street No. 6.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20476

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2656 of 1924.

MANILAL CHHAGANLAL SHAH and BHALLAVDAS CHHAGANLAL SHAH, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB an unregistered Club, having its place of business on Queen's Road without the Fort. (2) K.S. RAMCHANDRA IYER, the Hon. Secretary and (3) K.N. Ramasubyer, the treasurer of the South Indian Club on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the said South Indian Club, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a suit has been filed by the abovenamed Ipaintiffs against the abovenamed South Indian Club agents defendants 2 and 3 on behalf of themselves and all others the members of the said Club to recover from them the sum of Rs. 2,315 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of June, 1924, till Judgment and costs and for interim injunction of this Hon'able Court against the defendants from in any way disposing or in any way dealing with the property belonging to the said Club and for costs and further interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require and that by and order dated 30th July, 1924 leave under O.I.R. 8 of the Code of Civil procedure has been granted to the plaintiffs to file this suit and the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 16th day of September, 1924. Any person wishing to be made parties to this suit may apply to the Hon'ble Court. Copies of the plaint and the proceedings will be furnished to any person wishing to be made parties on their application at regulated charges.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1924.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5, Rutherfield Street, Fort
C 20478

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2050 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 19th day of June, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSHOTTAM VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, in the Town and Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHRIMANT APPA SAHEB SIDHRAJ PAWAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kazi Syed Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant be ordered and decreed to vacate forthwith the ground floor of the premises, situate at Kazi Syed Street, bearing Nos. 97-99 and to put the plaintiff in possession thereof, that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 903 being the arrears of rent and to pay compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 301 per Gujrati month from the 1st of Maha 1980 (corresponding with the English date 6th February, 1924, till delivery of possession and costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 26th day of June, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of August 1924.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20481

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years' Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Re. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate." Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction," etc.

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest.

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
P. O. KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of DWARKADAS RAVJI MOTIWALLA, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai HIRABAI, widow of Dwarkadas Ravji, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,

31st day of July, 1924.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20467

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LATEST MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURES BY ROBERTS, DEOJI KANJI AND WIMBRIDGE, SINGER SEWING MACHINES, LARGE SIZE GODREJ SAFES, ROLL TOP TABLE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m (S. T.), Messrs. BYREN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, opposite Colaba Station, valuable made-to-order household furniture, comprising of handsome sliding dining tables, artistic chairs to match (black wood) dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, handsome sideboards, large meatsafes, The latest type of Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich cabinets, full iron framed sweet-toned Cottage piano (by Winkleman), roll top desks, single and double bedsteads, Chival mirrored almyrahs, wash-hand tables, Godrej safes, etc., rich crockery plated and glass ware.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding Home.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, OFF ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well-known makers, are lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red clear soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers large desks, show cases, stands typewriters, etc.

On MONDAY, the 25th August, and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm.

The property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF LATEST TYPE MADE TO-ORDER TEAK, BLACK AND HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO PLAYER, KODAK CAMERA, TRAVELLING EMPIRE TYPEWRITER, CASHMIR CARVED WRITING TABLES SIDEBOARD, TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, FOLDING SCREENS, LONG CHIVAL GLASS, GRAMOPHONE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.
ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 44A, Wodehouse Road, next to Cleave House, Colaba of latest type made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, consisting of oval sliding dining table, 6 Jacobian arm chairs, Fancy large mirror back and Cashmir carved, sideboards, dinner wagon, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, mirror back cabinets, cottage piano by Chappell with player, show cases, gramophone, Cashmir carved ladies' and office tables, book cases, carpets, camera, typewriter, music teapoys, solid iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, ladies' chival dressing tables to match cloth and gown press chest of drawers, mirror back hat-stand, boot and towel stands, marble tables, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT AGRIPADA ESTATE IN SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA AND AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will under a Consent Decree, dated 27th February, 1923, in suit No. 245 of 1923 in which the Central Bank of India Ltd., are the plaintiffs and the Mortgagors and others are defendants and a Consent Order dated 14th July, 1924, in the said suit, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on THURSDAY, 21st August, 1924, and THURSDAY, 28th August, 1924, respectively, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on each day, the following immoveable properties:—

Two Properties at Souter Street on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m.

(a) All that piece of land (together with the messuage or building thereon) situate on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay containing, by admeasurement 977 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3325 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said Estate on the North by Souter Street and on the South by a service passage which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 31, Agripada Estate and the buildings, whereon are assessed under Ward No. 4099 (2) Street No. 31.

(b) FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land (together with the messuage and buildings thereon) on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 971 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate on the South by the land of the said Estate laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 31 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 33 of the said Estate and bears New Survey No. 3327. And secondly.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of Souter Street containing an area of 7 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land firstly described, on the East by Plot No. 33 and on the South by the said service passage and which bears New Survey No. 3327. Which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3) Street No. 33.

Property at Tardeo on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring 7000 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Tardeo Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 and New Nos. 2044 and 1A/2044 Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 1A/7092 and 1B/7092 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed under Ward No. 3761, (2, 24, 4) Street Nos. 530 A, 530 A A, and 530 C and Ward No. 3761 (3) and Street No. 530 B and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road on the West by land acquired by Government for the accommodation of Government Officers on the North by hilly ground and bungalow belonging to Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and on the South by hilly ground partly belonging to Jagannath Narayen and partly to Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.

N. B.—Private offers for the above properties will be received by the undersigned till the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpati Babulnath Road next to Mr. Dalhoikar's Bungalow, furniture by Roberts and Deoji Canji rich glass crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, vases, sweet tone cottage piano, Phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, soda machine and ladies and gent's saddles, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

The property of Capt. F A Khan and others.

On SUNDAY, the 31st day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Andheri, Marazban Road, in Mr. Godrej's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, crockery stands, rich carpets, table ornaments, teaboys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silk lined suite of sofas, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, wall clocks, black wood open carved furniture, roll top and plain writing tables, glass door silver cabinets and book cases, sweet tone cottage piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, cane furniture, water filter, meatsafes, phonographs, file cabinets, aluminium utensils, etc.

The property of European gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANKS, IRON BARS, BAMBOOS, HAND-CART, MOTOR STONE AND CONCRETE MIXTURE MACHINE, ETC

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2157 of 1924 (Laxminarayan vs. Khapli), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road next to Lal Chimney at the corner of Gell Road, opposite Police Station, on the open ground at the compound of Messrs. Knapp and Co., Contractor:—

One lot Bamboos, Planks, Iron Bars, Motor Stone, Water Tank, Concrete Mixing Machine, Hand-cart, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE. PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY, the 25th August 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other well-known makers; Italian marble statues and figures, marble pedestals, bronze figures, with electric fittings, life size models lions, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers, electric and gas wall brackets, gramophones, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, rich garden flower pots, garden furniture, "Hupmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Krishna Bhuwan, near the Three Lamp Post, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, by order of the Mortgagee and Receiver Seth Tricomdas Gordhandas Khattau and other Mortgagee artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other known makers of the late Mr. Karsondas Kalidas Jutha, comprising, square dining tablo, morocco seat armchairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, glass plate, cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames, rich Chinawares, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall cabinets, book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, artistic Italian marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, wall brackets, gas brackets, venetian glass wall candle brass, bronze figures with electric fittings, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, cabinet gramophono, large China jars folding harmonium, lifesize lion models, mahoganized single bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, rich engravings, garden benches, tables, rich garden pots, mojolica flower stands, fire extinguishers, gas boilers, gas stoves, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

P. S.—The motor car will be put for sale on the second day of sale, i.e., 25th August at 5 p.m.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th day of August, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at "Akbar House", Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable household furniture, etc. comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry drawing room suite, cabinets, corner cabinets, cushioned easy chairs, reclining sofas, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almirahs, gramophone with records and stand, marble figures with stands, utensils, etc.

The property of Vernon A. Willard, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SILKS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS SUITABLE FOR LADIES DRESSES, MERCERISED, FLANNELS, LADIES' HOSIERY, MILLINERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WRIST WATCHES, SCENT, SOAPS ETC. OF THE WELL KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. BADHAM PILE AND CO., LD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st and FRIDAY, the 22nd Aug. 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd. on Rampart Row opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores by order of the parties concerned the aforesaid goods suitable for ladies.

The above goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 21st Aug. 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 460-484, 466: 27: 488-490 492, 498-500, 510, 512-522, 456-460, 450, 454, Case Nos. 8, 13 14, 16, 17, 18; 19; 98; 99: Parel Road Tulsirampada Lalbag.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, STEEL WIRE ROPE, PIG LEAD, LIFE JACKETS, EMPTY CASKS AND CASES, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS AND TINS, TROOP GEAR, GALLEY GEAR, LEAD SHEETS, HORSE BOX, ETC., ETC.

One Launch "British India."
One Motor Car No. 5877.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th August 1924, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

MESSRS MUSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, and nickel empty ingots, great coats, dhurries, coats cargo, shirts, blouses serge etc., brass, copper, warm, aluminium cooking pots, pillows hospital feather bolting crimson, pawlins 30' x 30' saws, lamps, cloth American green, stoves, axes pick heads, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shoeheads, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wire, wheels, table cloth green, weights anveils, cordage cotton, tape, mamooties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, Web Jhools, steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, tools, files, cloth rags, khrsad cotton, thread linen, boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles, chains, drums, scales of sorts, knives, spoons, basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT
6, 8 & 10 P. M.
HURRICANE HUTCH
IN
MANY ADVENTURES

Hurricane Hutch the famous Stunt King appears in a story full of mystery and intrigue and hair-raising exploits. He is usually seen in serial pictures and this is his first feature. It was produced in England and is a succession of thrills—a jump from a motor car to a motor cycle going at full speed—a leap from a bridge on to a railway engine tearing past—a film packed with excitement.

7 REELS OF THRILLS
PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX
THE CAT

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4. Including Tax.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East
FRIDAY AUG. 22
At 4, 6, 8, and 10
ONE NIGHT ONLY
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
A SAILORMADE MAN

A screamingly funny picture featuring the greatest of comedians. There is plenty of trouble to be found in a sailor's life—Harold Lloyd finds it all and makes a bit more. Four reels of continuous side-aching laughter which only Lloyd knows how to serve up.

OUR SURE SHIELD

A wonderfully interesting two-reel picture which no Britisher should fail to see. Pictures taken on H. M. S. Hood.

PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES
"OUR GANG"

A New Series of Pathe Comedies.

Bring your children to see this one. It will please them more than anything else.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4. Including Tax.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdulla Moosa, the Surviving Executor of the will of Hanifabai daughter of Joosub Haji Geega and wife of Ebrahim Gani Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to old title deeds eighty-three square yards and three quarters of another square yard or thereabouts and about eighty-four and a half square yards according to the Collector's Bill and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remainder of the property situate to the south thereof under Collector's Old No. 833 Collector's New No. A/7997, Old Survey No. 1795 and New Survey No. 1A/1105 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6105 (1) and Street Nos. 47 to 49 and bounded, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the New Kazi Street, aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ramzan Haji Elahibux bin Curumbux but now to Hasamsha Esoobsha and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Hadimabai daughter of Joosub Haji Geega but now to Mahomed Abdulla and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys, for the Vendor at their office at 14 K Hamam Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & C.,
Auctioneers.

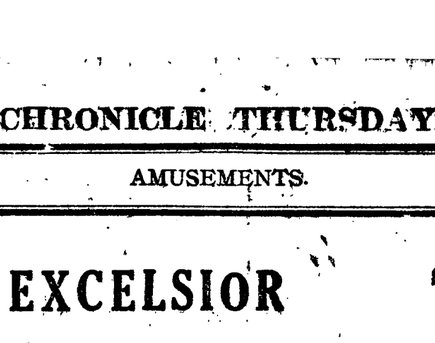
Bombay, 21st Aug. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
SATURDAY NEXT
The Prisoner of Zenda
ANTHONY HOPE'S
GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL AND POPULAR
CINEMA Phone No. NOVELTY CINEMA 40106.
Has the Pleasure to Present To-Night and This Week
Daily At 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
THE EXTRA-ORDINARY HISTORICAL SUPER-JEWEL

Miss Kaisar as Begum



Photography by Ramrao Anandkar

In 7 Jewel Reels

Miss Dularee as Gajra

Poona Raided

Produced by "the Deccan Pictures Corporation" of Bombay.
Story & Direction by Bhargavram Warerkar
Excellent Settings, Drapery & Photography!
A COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE
Enacted by Deccani, Bengali, Mahomedan & Parsi Actors!
Featuring
DAINTY MISS KAISAR
AND SMART MISS DULAREE!

CINEMA
Majestic
GIRGAUM
This week Presents
Narsinh Mehta.
Times and Rates as Usual.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
With MARTHA MANSFIELD.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"NAVI-SETHANI"
Daily four shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Weather remains slightly suspicious in the centre of the Bay, and monsoon has strengthened in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam and the Northwest United Provinces and local in Bihar and South Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Gujrat, the Konkan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—

Tavoy three inches; Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Yamethin two; Leshio and Tezpur one; Dhubri three Barisal and Calcutta one; Darbhange and Patna one and a half; Mussooree, Rajkot and Cochin one; and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Some extension in Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 20th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June-1st to 20th August 1923	June-1st to 20th August 1924.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 00	26 10	30 47	57 44
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 12	29 16	55 56	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 22	25 65	56 55	32 81
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 10			55 44

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the northwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station and lower at Rawalpindi; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the Province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jacobabad; the minimum was as usual in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 1.20in. of rain and Veraval 0.26in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Central India West and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and in defect at Indore. Temperature was almost normal except at the latter station, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the northeast of the Province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the western districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85deg.0. (1deg above normal) and the minimum 74deg.1 (1deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division and the minimum at Sholapur only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is still very weak and has caused only local rainfall in Malabar, Mysore and Kathiawar. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan and southeast, Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 0.66in., Cochin 0.92in., Bangalore 0.54in., and Negapatam 0.18in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The Arabian Sea monsoon shows signs of revival and rainfall has extended in the Peninsula and the western Himalayas. Weather is slightly suspicious in the centre of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the Kumaon and east Punjab Hills and the Konkan, and local in Assam, Hyderabad, south Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat and the south Central Provinces.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Simla one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	?	4.24	?
Rawalpindi	..	16.90	16.29	+0.61
Lahore	..	11.84	10.80	+1.04
Hissar	..	5.07	7.94	-2.87
Ambala	..	12.00	15.28	-4.28
Delhi	..	10.06	15.72	-5.66
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	12.60	16.37	-3.77
Mainpuri	..	21.03	15.30	+5.73
Jhansi	..	33.40	23.74	+9.66
Cawnpore	..	35.19	20.85	14.34
Allahabad	..	28.31	23.99	+4.32
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.01	-1.73
Karachi	..	2.02	5.21	-3.19
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	12.28	13.28	-1.00
Jaipur	..	20.72	15.16	+5.56
Kotah	..	31.43	18.34	13 09
Mount Abu	..	26.90	41.62	14.76
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.47	10.44	-6.97
Dwarka	..	?	0.78	?
Veraval	..	8.53	14.06	-5.53
Rajkot	..	15.21	19.09	-3.88
Bhavnagar Para	..	6.13	13.80	-7.67
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	27.01	20.44	+3.43
Ahmedabad	..	15.55	21.91	-6.36
Deesa	..	13.81	17.07	-3.26
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	?	18.48	?
Indore	..	13.99	20.85	-6.86
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	43.46	36.44	+7.02
Saugor	..	24.25	30.03	-5.78
Hoshangabad	..	25.13	31.90	-6.78
Khandwa	..	10.05	18.07	-8.02
Akola	..	9.64	19.02	-9.38
Amraoti	..	11.66	19.31	-7.65
Nagpur	..	17.97	29.90	11.93
Chanda	..	18.74	32.16	13.42
Raipur	..	18.98	32.42	13.44
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	26.10	52.28	26.18
Ratnagiri	..	77.47	75.68	+1.79
Mormugao	..	79.70	72.48	+7.22
Karwar	..	38.96	30.34	+8.32
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.97	10.98	-6.01
Ahmednagar	..	5.41	9.99	-4.58
Poona	..	6.14	14.07	-8.43
Sholapur	..	4.11	11.75	-7.64
Bijapur	..	0.83	7.21	-6.38
Belgaum	..	35.11	31.80	+3.31
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	8.49	14.79	-6.30
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	8.22	22.13	13.81
Hyderabad	..	14.37	15.24	-0.87
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	12.67	88.85	23.82
Calicut	..	23.54	75.82	47.72
Cochin	..	111.74	60.09	51.65
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	24.50	15.20	+9.30
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	10.50	15.71	-5.12
Bellary	..	3.33	5.28	-1.55
Cuddapah	..	6.34	10.51	-4.17
Madras	..	9.86	8.65	+1.21
Bangalore	..	12.66	10.44	+2.22
Coimbatore	..	20.73	3.83	16.90
Trichinopoly	..	5.48	4.76	+0.72
Negapatam	..	1.78	5.58	-3.80

0.04 0.92 0.66 0.08 0.02 0.20 0.05 0.08 0.66 0.54 0.07 0.18

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August. 20

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.704.

Temperature of Air	..	81.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.0 "
Dew Point	..	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	79.6 %
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	9.4 "
Maximum temperature in Air	..	85.0 "
Minimum " "	..	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, S. W, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	117 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.04 inches.
Total fall during month	..	1.89 "
Do. do. year	..	26.10 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th August	..	0.00 "

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 20.

Morioka Maru, Kamiyame, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Karagola, Olivier, Durban.
Gogra, Morgan, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Clan Murray for Antwerp.
Steamer Nurjehan for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Calcutta.

S. S. Morioka Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Morioka Maru, 3,095 tons, Captain S. Kamiyame, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karagola, 8,647 tons, Captain A. S. Oliver, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gogra, 3,154 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

August 20.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—29 bales wool, K. Esmail, 6000 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co, 2000 cwts Myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 4003 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 1695 tons Linseed Oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros 1/2 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros, 30 cwts Wheat Bran, The Mahim Flour Mills, 3 casks Sheep Casings, (1500 lbs), S M H Kadarbakhsh, 28 bales wool, Meyer Nissim, 9000 cwts Kardiseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—1850 tons Manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 77 casks salted Goab Skins, Haji Sisa and Co, 2000 cwts Mowrpseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Margha for London:—4 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 140 cwts Casein, The Midland Dairy Farm.

For Havre:—38 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—10 bundles Woollen Carpets J S Narag and Sons.

S. S. Clan Murray for Antwerp:—2000 tons Manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S. S. Somersetshire for Leith:—1000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, J Purmanand and Co.

For Hull:—4000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 3100 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Cracovia for Venice:—324 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ld, 330 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros Ltd.

For Trieste:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd 7500 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Baroda for Hull:—8000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Amur Maru for Hongkong:—101 cwts Jardaloo, E S Abdulkyun, 9 cwts Bees wax, E S Abdulkyun, 100 cwts Gum Googal, E S Abdulkyun.

For Kobe:—432 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld, 630 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Morioka Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd, 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

IMPORTS.

August 20.

S. S. Werdenfels, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—17 cases steel ware, 207 cases toys, 64 cases lamps, 55 cases Earthenwares, 1037 cases wire nails, 29 cases woollen goods, 439 cases iron ware, 260 cases iron goods, 15 bundles iron goods, 10 total iron goods, 15 barrels Iron goods, 40 barrels colour, 46 cases colour, 10 casks Lithorine Paste, 160 bundles Iron wire, 200 casks Alum, 45 drums Permanganate of Potash, 335 bags Rivets, 50 cases Rivets, 44 packages Hurricane Lamps, 524 bales paper, 150 drums Bleaching Powder, 344 drums Magnesium Chloride, 170 drums Sulphite of Sodium, 50 casks Aniline salt, 200 kegs Aniline Salt, 60 kegs Hydrosulphate of soda, 250 bags Epsom Salt, 40 cases Safety Matches, 118 cases Bolts and Nuts, 25 cases Safety Fuse, 53 cases Wine, 1850 cases Spirits, 255 cases Beer, 46 cases Chemicals, 47 cases Chemical Products, 10 cases Acids, 180 casks, Acids, 40 casks, Bicromate of Potash, 12 casks Sugar of Lead, 50 kegs Sugar of Lead, 29 barrels Sulphate of Alluminium, 195 casks Aniline colours, 375 cases Aniline colours, 101 cases Brass circles, 18 pieces Steel Bars, 75 bales Blankets, 68 drums Paint, 157 pieces Tubes, 122 bundles Tubes, 75 bundles Porcelain Marble, 20 cases Porcelain Marble, 100 cases Chimneys, 25 cases Glass Beads, 50 cases Bolts, 80 cases Padlocks, 36 cases Locks, 200 cases Slates, 50 cases Tiles, 50 bags Chains, 26 kegs Chloride of Potash, 38 bundles Yellow Metal Rods, 56 pieces Yellow Metal Rods.

From Bremen:—40 cases Hardware, 100 cases Beer, 113 cases Hurricane Lanterns, 584 cases Wire Nails, 815 cases School Slates, 186 cases Rivets, 30 bags Rivets, 180 bags Tiles, 101 cases Bolts and Nuts, 542 bags Bolts and Nuts, 50 bales paper, 446 coils Galv. Wire, 840 reels Galv Wire, 45 bundles Iron wire, 250 bundles Copper Sheets, 250 casks Steel Bars, 250 pieces Tubes, 305 pieces Steel Plates, 329 pieces Mild Steel Plates.

From Antwerp:—26945 Steel Bars, 2067 bundles Steel Bars, 6966 bundles Mild Steel Bars, 33640 pieces Mild Steel Bars, 2.396 Mild Steel Hoops, 1615 pieces Steel Joists, 1250 pieces Steel Angles, 45 bundles Steel Angles, 4995 bundles Mild Steel Sheets, 679 bundles Steel Circles, 937 bundles Tubes 570 pieces Tubes, 49 pieces Aluminium Circles, 96 casks Aniline Colours, 110 cases Aniline Colours, 150 cases Whisky, 2006 cases Wire Nails, 65 cases Fig Fancies, 87 bags Files, 235 pieces Mild Steel Tees, 20 bales Blankets, 150 sacks Bolts and Nuts, 534 bags Bolts and Nuts, 77 crates Tiles, 100 cases Tiles, 30 cases Washing Blue 2800 cases Vegetable fat, 20 cases Cottons, 19 cases Oil Cloth, 100 cases Brandy, 21 cases, Brass Wire, 25 cases Eau de Vie 100 cases Dog Spikes, 505 bundles Mild Steel, 3194 bundles Steel Rods, 100 casks Lamp Black, 47 barrels Hinges, 150 Galvd Plates, 57 reels paper, 14 bales paper.

From Rotterdam:—376 cases Dyeing Materials, 659 casks Dyeing Materials, 486 drums Dyeing materials, 50 kegs Dyeing materials, 27 cans Dyes Paste, 10 casks Dyes Paste, 1082 kegs Dyes Paste, 40 cases Wire Nails, 907 cases Fat, 222 cases Aniline dyes, 15 casks Aniline dyes, 20 casks Chemical, Products, 160 casks Colours, 145 cases Colours, 72 cases dry Dyes, 268 kegs dry Dyes.

S. S. Morocco Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd. from Hull:—88 bales cottons, 7 cases cottons, 2963 bundles steel, 20 bundles Iron Plates, 149 bundles Steel Angles, 68 casks Files, 500 barrels Alum, 258 cases Paint, 284 drums Paint, 406 kegs Paint, 107 cases Colour, 12 cases Disinfectant Fluid, 512 drums Disinfectant Fluid, 30 drums Turps Substance, 435 drums Linseed Oil, 92 cases Varnish.

From Middlesbro:—441 Joists 1144 Steel Plates, 287 C I Pipes, 360 bundles Steel Hoops, 166 bundles Steel Rails, 162 bundles Steel Bars, 78 bars Steel work, 2320 plates Hard Spelter, 4536 pieces Crossings.

PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

If the thermometer and barometer were prophets instead of being historians a forecast of the cotton market in the summer time would be less difficult. As it is all that can be said is that the course of prices depends upon the weather, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price, in "Commerce and Finance."

But it must now be admitted that nothing serious has thus far happened to the crop and that each propitious day that passes puts the plant in a better condition to resist the high temperatures of August and the possible storms of the autumn. This is a truism that is generally recognized and the popular idea of the prospective yield is probably larger now than it was a week ago.

But however large the next crop may be it will not be available before the 1st of August and holders of contracts for July delivery in New York are in a position to demand almost any price they choose to ask from those who are short. At the end of the week July was quoted at nearly five cents over October. In the halcyon days of the pre-war period this would have been regarded as exorbitant, but squeezes have now become so common that a premium of 25 dollars a bale is hardly commented upon. But it has its effect nevertheless, and in order to avoid losing this premium on cotton they would usually carry over, spinners are selling every bale they cannot consume before the new crop is available. Some of them are, in fact, closing their mills that they may sell their supply of unspun cotton, and spinners' stocks on July 31 will certainly be the smallest on record.

There is thus created a vacuum whose "suction power" is likely to be a sustaining influence well into the new season and no precipitate decline seems probable until the next crop is for sale in quantity.

There is also to be considered the optimism that the nomination of John W. Davis has engendered. No opinion with regard to his election is expressed or implied but it is undoubtedly true that his selection is regarded as a triumph for conservatism and it is for that reason viewed with satisfaction by most big business men in this part of the country. Therefore, they will probably be disposed to encourage enterprise and expansion as long as credit remains abundant.

The effect of the advance in corn and wheat upon distributive trade is also a factor that should not be ignored. If the increased buying power of the Western farmer shall be felt in a better demand for drygoods the textile industry will reflect it and we shall see an improvement all along the line.

For all these reasons it seems premature to bear cotton upon the theory that the bumper crop that some predict is certain to be picked, and while this is not written to incite speculation it must be said in candor that with conditions as they are the chances will probably favour the buyer rather than the seller of distant positions for at least another month.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Quotations Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 18

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches ;—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Pahelwan	1	5	6
Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl	7	6	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees.)

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes :—

	Balance on 30th Ap. 1924.	31st May 1924.	30 Jun. 1924.	31 July 1924.
In District Treasuries	3,15,57	2,90,54	3,03,13	2,80,28
With the Imperial Bank of India.	19 82,52	20.56.36	22.00,65	32.18,08
Total	22,98.09	23,46.90	25,03,78	34,98 36

With the Dy. Controller of the Currency's compliments.

"DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS."

The following is a statement of "Daily Letter Telegrams" from the 1st August to 7th August, 1924 :—

Date.	India to Great Britain Messages.	India to Great Britain Words.	Great Britain to India Messages.	Great Britain to India Words.	Remarks.
1st	152	4,138	101	2,475	
2nd	149	3,988	84	2,215	
3rd	15	410	108	2,873	
4th	133	3,612	77	1,811	
5th	121	3,090	...	...	
6th	110	3,176	77	443	
7th	141	3,632	73	2,048	
Total	821	22,046	458	11,865	

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 605
Bank's buying D D Frcs 595

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 308½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49-3/4
London—Paris Frcs 83.05
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.07
London—Brussels Frcs 89.20
London—Rome Liras 101.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/16
Bank Demand	1/5 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 5/8
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	308 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	230
Japan	126 1/2
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MILDE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.97
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	24.95
Yesterdays	
Belgium	88.62
Athens	244.50
Prague	150.75

London, Aug. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 8320
" " " in Germany 18,980,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10115

New York, Aug. 19.

Demand Bills 44937

London, Aug. 19.

Rentes 3 per cent. 54
Berlin Cheques on London 34 1/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—India and China buying offering are small steady.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 23/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 3/4 plus 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1/2 unchange
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 5/8 plus 1/4
Conversion Loan £78 1/8 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 3/4 plus 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent. 57 1/4 unchange
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 47 1/2 normal unchange.
Indian Stock 6½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 plus 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 56 5/8 plus 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/2/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/2/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/4
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/9
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/12

London, Aug. 19.

Bar gold ready s. 91/7
Silver ready d. 34-1
Silver-forward d. 34-1

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, China, America and India bought, sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready :—24—6—3

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 24-5-0	24-6-3		24—6—3
Bhadrwa 24-1-9		24-2-3	24—2—3

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 0—6—0
Aso 0—8—6

Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready. —80—5—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Sravan 80—5—0			80—5—0
Bhadrwa 80—9—0			80—9—0

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 1—2—0
Aso 1—12—0

Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 20.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported 20 to 30 points up in New York futures. The market improved on local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 4 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 19th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co :—

"Some short covering. Market more two-sided."

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 19th instant (2-20 p.m.) as under :—

"Market may remain steady a little after recent severe liquidation. Crop accounts continue favourable. We look for lower prices eventually."

Despite a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 510 i.e. Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Bull operators and Commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 513. On selling by bazar operators and other Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 511½ but again recovered to Rs. 513½ on Bulls buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 513½ and going up to Rs. 515 on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 514½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 489 and advanced to Rs. 490½ on Shroffs buying. Again going down by a rupee the market further improved to Rs. 491 on general buying and closed at the same rate. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 440.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was small. About 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 20.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May	514 1/2
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	439 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	492 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh. Punjab	555	540	525 510
M. G. Oomra No. 3	578	563	548 ..
M. G Southerns	..	605	595 585
M. G. Mathia	563	548	533 ..
M. G. Khandesh	573	558	543 ..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 20.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	514
" Bengal	Dec.-January	439
Fine Oomra "	Dec.-Jan.	491
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	582

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Aug. 19.

There was a big cloth enquiry and more business. There was also an increased demand for yarns.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/1
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds 1926 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Market closed very steady. The following are the closing rates :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400 xd, Contributory 355 xd, India Bank 80/8 xd, Central Bank 24 xd and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

London, Aug. 19.

Chartered Bank of India, A, and China £20 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

Teas shares continue to be feature of strength. British India were 75, Bengal United 76, Ghanzies 70/3.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £18 7/8 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Kaachi afloat 54. In Barley, Cargo, afloat 41 and in Parcel afloat 40.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 430. Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 682/8, Bradbury 460, Century 355, Cent India 495, Colaba Land 100, Coorla 165, Crescent 232/8 xd, Dawn 630 xd, Edw Sassoon 185 xd, Elphinstone 30, Fazulbhoy 932/8 xd, Finlay 580, F Petit 1050, Globe 52/8, Gokak 95, Indian Bleaching 225 xd, Ind Malwa 367/8 xd, Jamshed Mfg 125, Kastoorchand 140, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1025, Luxmi Cotton 4725, Madhavrao Scd 42/8, Madhowji 237/8, Mathuradas 200, M Petit 2750, Morarji 2500, Meyer Sassoon 125 xd, New Great 312/8, New City 325, Pabani 320 xd, Pearls 523/12 xd, Phoenix 675, Sholapur 10,000 xd, Simplex 205, Standard 1500, Swan 312/8, Swadeshi 550, Tata Mill 190 and Vishnu Cotton 1750 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 160 xd, Bombay Burma 305 xd, Bombay Burma N I 70 xd, Bt Burma Pet 5/13, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 55, Bundi Cement 10/4 xd, Katni ord 65, Katni defd 175, New India Insur 15/8, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Iron Ord 15/8, Tata Iron Defd 45/10, Tata Hydro 717/8 xd, and Scindia Steam 8/2.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

New York Market 19th Aug. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.55	Oct.	25.72	+17 25.65	+10 25.75	+20
24.90	Dec.			25.20	+30
24.86	Jan.		25.05	+19 25.16	+30
25.12	Mar.			25.45	+33
25.28	May			25.65	+37

On 18th August Spot New York 28.10 —60
" " " New Orleans 25.75 —32

Telegraphic market advices: Market improved on local short covering. October highest 25.93 (2.45 p.m.), lowest 25.55 (10.30 a.m.) range .38 points

Liverpool Market 19th Aug. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
14.52	Oct.	14.52	14.51—01	14.52	..
14.25	Jan.	14.25	14.28+03	14.28	+03
14.21	Mar			14.25	+04
14.17	May.	14.17		14.20	+03
	Egyptian				
20.05	Nov.			20.15	+10
19.65	Jan.			19.75	+10

Telegraphic market advices :—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 450,000 Temperatures between 95 deg. and 100deg. in the western belt. Light rains Louisiana and East Texas, partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair.

(2) Quieter steadier, some hedge selling. Selling absorbed by short covering.

(3) American cross rate 4.51½. Improved Manchester. Miss Giles estimate condition 65 3 per cent, crop 12,800,000 based on Government acreage.

COTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200
Mid. Americans Spot Universal standard 15.85 fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.65
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	25.67
January	25.01
March	25.30
New York Noon Call	
October	25.75
January	25.13
March	25.45
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	24.88
January	24.65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	11.10
" " "Fully Good"	11.50
" " "Fine"	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.65
No. 1, Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.15
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.15
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Broach "Fine"	12.95
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.00
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.40
M. G. Scidne, "Fine"	11.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

September	14.22	—.05
October	14.49	—.03
December	14.23	no change
January	14.22	—.01
March	14.22	" .01
May	14.15	—.02
Egyptians		
November		20.10
January		19.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

August	15.13	—.06
September	14.86	—.11
October	14.52	no change
November	14.34	plus .01
December	14.25	" .02
January	14.28	" .03
February	14.25	" .03
March	14.25	" .04
April	14.22	" .03
May	14.20	" .03
June	14.04	" .04
July	14.00	" .03

Quiet but steady

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.
October	14.52 no change
January	14.28 plus .03
March	14.25 " .04
May	14.20 " .03

London, Aug. 19.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 5/16 firm
Bar Gold £4. 11.7 steady
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/16 steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

August	24.15 no change.
September	21.70 —.25
October	20.57 plus .02
November	20.15 " .10
December	19.95 " .10
January	19.75 " .10
February	19.65 " .11
March	19.55 " .12
April	19.48 " .13
May	19.40 " .15
June	19.30 " .15
July	19.20 " .15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000
Day's Exports to Continent 10,000
Futures at New York

October	25.75	plus .20
December	25.20	" .30
January	25.16	" .30
March	25.45	" .33
Spot Cotton at New York	28.05	" .05

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 9

	12 to 1 0/0.	1 to 2 0/0.	2 to 3 0/0.
Ahmedabad Advance	417-8	..	422-8
Bombay Cotton	460	..	475
Bombay Dyeing	460-73-12	75-77-4-680	87-8-683-12
Century	347-8-48-12-50	52-8-358	61-4-365
Naxpur	490-87-4-91-4	93-12-495	97-8-495
Colaba	157-8-60	165	97-8-166-4
Crescent ex-divi.	227-8-30 31-4	30-233-12	232-8
Indore ex-divi.	356-4-58-12-63-12	62-8-366-4	70-368-12
Kohinoor	1000	..	1000
New Great	311-4-12-8	317-8	22-8-317-8
Pearl ex-divi.	517-8-18-12-21-4	22-8-226-4	27-8-525
Phoenix	470	..	475
Bharucha	102-8	..	102-8
Simplex	196-96-4	95-200	205
Swan ex-divi.	312-8	..	312-8
Swadesh	545-46-4-45	47-8-552-8	550
Pabani ex-divi-	315	..	320
Fazal ex-divi.	920-22-8-26-4	25-930	35-912-4
Mathuradas	200	..	200
Tata Mill	196	..	190
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	110	..	110
Madhavji	231-4	..	235
Finlay ex-divi.	580	..	590
Gokak	93-12	..	95
Edward Sassoon	180	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	160	..	160
Bombay Burma Old	305	..	305
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	..	90-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy	55	..	56
Bundi Cement	10-4	..	10-4
Central E. Mining	25-8	—	25-8
Indian Cement	43-12	..	45
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-4	..	15-8
Tata Steel Defd.	44-2-45	45	45-6

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 26.25 " .50
Tone of Spot Cotton :—
Futures at New Orleans

October	24.99	" .27
December	25.02	" .32

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 3/8
Silver :—Foreign mined 68½

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 19.

Futures at New York

October	25.75 plus	.20
December	25.20 "	.30
January	25.16 "	.30
March	25.45 "	.33

WHEAT S. AND SEED

Bombay, Aug. 20
1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		54	0	0	7 14	0	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		54	0	0	7 14	0	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		56	0	0	8 2	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Katni		11	14	0	12 6	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		11	14	0	12 6	0	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		13	0	0	13 8	0	
Linseed, Brown Bold		13	2	0	13 10	0	
Linseed, Brown Thin		12	12	0	13 4	0	
Teelseed, White 85-15		85	0	0	17 8	0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		80	0	0	16 8	0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		76	0	0	15 8	0	
Teelseed, Black		73	0	0	14 14	0	
Poppyseed, White		13	6	0	14 0	0	
Groundnuts		80	0	0	..		
Mowraseed		9	12	0	10 0	0	
Barley		41	0	0	..		
Castorseed		86	0	0	17 8	0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.		41	0	0	6 0	0	
Wheat, May		8	9	0			
Wheat, Sept		7	15	0			
Linseed, May		13	13	0			
Linseed, Sept.		13	11	0			
Groundnuts D/J		72	8	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso		87	3	0			
Teelseed Gujar 25/15 D/J		16	14	0			
Cotton Seed D/J		5	14	0			

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 19.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 53/6.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/6.
Tone :—Quiet and easier.
Australian afloat 56 to Hull pailand Aug./Sept. sellers 57
Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept. value 54 and afloat 54 paid.
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. value 53
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. for Jan./February sellers 52/3
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. for Jan./February sellers 53/3

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 19.

Barley, Karachi for Aug./Sept. sellers 40/6 and paid for shipment by 15th Sept. 41.

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was lower to sell and easier £20 1/4 Aug.Sept. value and £18 7/8 paid for Jan./Feb.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug./Sept. value £10 3/4

Casterseed, Bombay quiet and easy at £22 1/4 buyers for Aug./Sept. shipment.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. sellers £21 1/4.

Rapeseed, Toria Aug./Sept. sellers £21 ½

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Aug./Sept. value £20 1/4

Tone :—Dull.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sept. value 22 1/4. Slow demand at easier prices offered more freely

Raw Linseed Aug. buyers 40/9

Raw Linseed buyers etc. Sept./Decr. sellers 40/7½

JAVA SUGAAR.

London, Aug. 19.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 22/4½

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 22/4½

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/7½

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/9½

Tone Quiet.

METALS.

London, Aug. 19.

English best Selected Copper £67
Standard Copper G. M. B. 63½
Copper Brasiers £84½
Yellow Metal 77/8
Hard Spelter 28½
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8
Tin Block £257½

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 20.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 20.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1/	60	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	0	0
Copper	2/	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		63	0	0
Brass Bars		61	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
" " " to 1		60	0	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		68	8	0
" " " to 1,		69	0	0
" " " 1 1/4		68	0	0

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 19.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 14.

Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 3/4 Aug. Firmer after quiet.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 20.

	per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	6
"	No. 42—2	1	13	9
"	No. 20	1	2	9
"	No. 32	1	7	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th August 1924.

Cotton	947 Bales.
Wheat	10025 Cwts.
Linseed	9900 "
Rapeseed etc.	1458 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	825 "
Groundnuts	742 "
Castorseed	2900 "
Rice	5104 "
Myrabollams	425 "
Cottonseed	8595 "
Mowuaseed	Nil "
Gram	4067 "
Juwar	404 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	18 "
Bajri	1024 "
Coal	226 Tons

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and eleven thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling five and three-eighth pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Division I—R A 70 Co v G. L. P. (Parel)—Division II—Bombay Gymkhana 'B' v Colaba United (Oval).

FRIDAY, August 22.

S. S. "Narkunda" with mails of 7th instant due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 23.

The s.s. Naldera with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Rent Act Public Meeting, 4-30 p.m., Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 21 m. Sunset 7h. 3m.
Aug. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 2m
Aug. 23 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 21m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 24 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 25 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 6m.
Aug 26 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 6h 59m.
Aug 27 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 59m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th August to 6 a.m. of 20th August:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil, total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 111. Total mortality this day last year 102.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday, the 23rd August, 1924, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Janmastami (Gokul Astami). All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices mentioned below will work as usual:—

(1) M. Hill, (2) Byculla, (3) Girgaon, (4) Mazgaon, (5) Colaba, (6) Parel, (7) Cadell Road, (8) Dharavi, (9) Tardeo, (10) Fort Street Booking Office.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

Saturday, the 23rd August, 1924, being a Post Office holiday, the following will be the Inter-t hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail on that date:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11-0 to 12-0 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcel up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money-orders up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

LECTURE ON SHRI KRISHNA.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pt. Bhagavadadattjee and others will deliver a lecture on "Yogeshwar Shri Krishna and Krishna Jayanti."

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

To-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., Mr. H. K. Hamley will deliver a lecture on "The Theory of Relativity" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road.

LOST AND FOUND.

Found one quarterly season ticket available between Masjid and Ghatkopar. Owner should see Mr. Subramanier Engineer, Santhi Bhuwan, Mulund.

DNYANESHWARI AND KIRTAN.

Sri Dnyanoba Tukaram of Udtare is giving discourses on Dnyaneshwari every day from 8 p.m. (S. T.) to 9 p.m. (S. T.). He performs Hari-Kirtan on every Ekadashi day from 9 p.m. (S. T.) to 11 p.m. (S. T.) in the temple of Sri Vithal Rakhumai in the 6th Khetwadi Lane, Sandhurst Road. Sri Dnyanoba preaches "Adhyatma" very efficiently and hence it is sincerely requested that those interested will not loose this opportunity.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the College Hall, when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rehimatullah will deliver his presidential address. Prof. Sarnaik, amongst others, will entertain the guests. All the members are requested to attend.

RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE.

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, writes us to say that all breaches on the B. B. and C. I. Main Line between Bayana and Bharatpur have been repaired and that the normal train service between Bombay and Delhi has been resumed from 20th August.

PROTEST AGAINST LOCATION OF A LIQUOR SHOP.

A public meeting of the residents of Tulsiram Pada at Chinchpokli will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, to protest against the proposed shifting of liquor shop No. 47 in the said locality, there being already three shops in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson will preside.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At the General meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union held on Wednesday, 13th August, the following Managing Committee was elected:—

Mr. H. E. Hamley, President; Mr. P. A. Dhond, Secretary; Mr. B. S. Ezekiel, Treasurer; Mr. K. B. Marzaban, Miss H. M. Green; Miss Hannah Guhe, Mr. M. P. Khopkar, Mr. Nanabhoy, Mr. V. P. Bokil.

Persons intending to join the Union should write to the Hon. Secretary, Girgaon Terrace.

BOMBAY'S GIFT OF YARN TO MAHATMAJI.

The Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

In response to the wishes of several members in Bombay, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to make a gift of hand-spun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to Bombay during the last week of this month. Those who wish to contribute this gift should send their yarn to their local District or Taluka Congress Committee or to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by Friday, the 29th instant. Subscription yarn due from the elected Congress members will not be included in this gift, but will be sent to the All-India Khadi Board.

DEMAND FOR PLAY-GROUNDS.

On Sunday, the 17th August, a public meeting of the school boys residing in E, F and G Wards was held at the Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel, under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay. Students numbering about 1,000 from different schools at Parel and Dadar were present. Some students approached Mr. Sahasrabudhe, one of the Life-workers of the League, to help them to secure play-grounds. The idea of holding a public meeting for the purpose was enthusiastically received by the students and their teachers. In addition to the school boys, representatives of several sports clubs in the Parel locality were present. Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader and member of the Municipal Corporation, was in the chair. Resolutions were moved and unanimously passed, most of the speakers being school boys. Those who spoke narrated the difficulties and inconveniences experienced by them to find suitable play-grounds in the locality. A number of resolutions were passed urging upon the Corporation and other important bodies to provide open spaces to be used as play-grounds.

DR. BESANT'S JUBILEE.

A joint representative meeting regarding the celebration of Dr. Annie Besant's fifty years' public work specially convened for the purposes was held on Monday, the 18th. It was unanimously resolved to celebrate the Jubilee on the 1st October, the birthday of Dr. Besant, in a fitting manner by organising a public demonstration. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (National Home Rule League), Mr. R. S. Fadbidri (Bombay P. C. C.), Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Social Service League), Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata (Indian Women's Association), and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia (Theosophical Society) were appointed Joint Secretaries to take further steps in organising the demonstration. Institutions which are in sympathy and desire to co-operate with the movement are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, Dr. Besant Jubilee Celebration Committee, c/o the Blavatsky Lodge, 77, Apollo Street, Fort.

DADAR-MATUNGA PARSI COLONY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting of the Parsis will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when Mr. M. E. Joshi of the Parsi Housing Association will lay before the Parsis the scheme of the Parsi Colony. Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal, P. K. Kotwal, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. M. E. Pavri, F. J. Bilia will address the meeting and certain resolutions, requesting the Parsi Institutions and individuals to acquire the Improvement Trust Plots before the term is expired, will be moved. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy will preside. Several lantern slides showing old unairy Parsi houses and modern Dadar-Matunga mansions will be exhibited.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary, Hari Bhajan Party, writes:—

The Sri Hari Bhajana Party of Kurla, according to their programme, conducted Hari Bhajana procession on Sunday at Dadar with the co-operation of Dadar Hari Bhajana Samaj members and collected Rs. 167-1-11. This amount has immediately been sent to Mr. G. K. Devdhar, the Hon. Treasurer, Central Flood Relief Committee of the Southern India, in the capacity of the above Madrassee Hari Bhajana parties and not as the volunteers of the Servants of India Society as wrongly acknowledged by them during the last week for Rs. 113-0-9.

The amounts collected are intended for all the affected parts of Southern India and not for a particular district or province.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 33rd week of 1924, i.e., the week ended 16th August, 1924, the total mortality 783 was 27 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.05. The mortality for the 33rd week of 1923 was 697 and death-rate 20.07 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 823 and death-rate 23.75.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 248 as against 4 and 237 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 226 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no deaths, as against 11 attacks and 7 deaths in the preceding week. Small-pox caused 13 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague caused 6 attacks and 5 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 413 and compares favourably with that for the 33rd week of 1923 when the figure was 387 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz., 372.

Y. M. C. A. BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Since the first week of July members of the Y. M. C. A. have been busy playing off a monsoon Billiard Tournament which was concluded last night, when a small social was held and the final between Mr. Abdul Kadar Bowla and Mr. W. H. Luxa was played. A large number of members and their friends, amongst whom we were pleased to notice a sprinkling of ladies, were present. Mr. A. K. Bowla secured a fairly easy and popular victory; as his opponent was a bit off colour and did not play up to his usual form.

During the progress of the tournament several close and exciting games were witnessed, and many breaks of over 30 were compiled and the special break prize donated by one of the members was won by Mr. Bowla with a break of 45.

Mr. A. M. Lawrence, of the Bombay Co., who is taking interest in this Branch of the Association kindly presided at the final and distributed the prizes, which were won as under:

Silver Cup for the winner: Mr A K Bowla.
Silver Cup for the Runner Up: Mr. W. H. Luxa.
Silver Medal for the Highest Break: Mr A. K. Bowla.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. W. H Luxa, on behalf of the members of the Branch and the Tournament Committee thanked Mr. Lawrence for the interest he was showing in the Byculla Branch and for presiding on the occasion. He said that the whole tournament had proved a great success, and that all the matches had been keenly contested. He further expressed the hope that it would be possible in future to hold an Annual Open Tournament for the Byculla Branch, if the efforts to secure a challange cup were successful.

RENT ACT MEETING.

On Saturday the 16th August, 1924, a public meeting of the Tenants was held under the auspices of the Mohan Buildings Tenants' Association with Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., in the chair. There was a large attendance. Mr. P. R. Lele and Dr. M. B. Welker, M.L.C., delivered able speeches. The following are the important resolutions which were adopted:

That this public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Mohan Buildings Tenants' Association enters an emphatic protest against the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in unceremoniously refusing leave to Mr. Addyman to introduce his Bill seeking to extend for a further period the benefit of the Rent Act to non-residential tenancies in Bombay.

That this public meeting expresses its deliberate opinion that the benefit of the Rent Act to the residential and business tenancies in the town and the Island of Bombay ought to be extended to 31st of December 1930 and entirely supports the measure so extending that benefit contemplated by the Hon. Mr. K. F. Nariman.

ECONOMY IN USE OF WATER.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay writes to us to say:—

In view of the shortage of rainfall in Salsette and the Northern Konkan, I request that you will be good enough to give publicity to the need for the exercise of the utmost economy with respect to water by all classes in Bombay. The position of storage in our municipal lakes up to date is as follows:—

Tulsi and Vehar contain little more supply than they did at the close of the fair season i.e. May last. If they are not replenished by copious rains before November, a curtailment in the present rate of supply will clearly be necessary. Tansa has not yet completely filled though it is hoped that it will do so. But, increased supplies therefrom cannot be brought into the City until the completion of the new pipe-line at least as far as Ghatkopar and the new Kasheli Bridges across the Bassein Creek which, according to present estimates, cannot be before June, 1925.

In the circumstances, I would appeal to all citizens of Bombay to exercise the utmost economy in connection with water. No curtailment of the existing supplies will be carried out until the end of September and due notice will be given if such curtailment is eventually decided to be necessary.

SEPARATE WATER SUPPLY FUND.

AMENDMENT TO MUNICIPAL ACT SUGGESTED.

The Water Supply Committee of the Corporation have now made a report on the interpretation of Section 140 of the Municipal Act. The question was whether the Section prohibited the Corporation from budgetting for water revenue for a particular year in excess of the expenditure on water for the year; while the Section required the Corporation to make no profit on water supply and if so whether the surplus was to be carried to next year's account. The Corporation took counsel's opinions in the matter and it was:

"(a) that all income of the Municipality, whether from taxation or otherwise must go into a common fund under Section 111 of the Act, (b) that the Budget for every year must provide for the amounts which may be expended out of that fund upon divers objects including the expenses of providing a water supply for the City, such provisions being known as 'Budget grants,' and, (c) that the authority given by a Budget grant is to expend out of the above fund during a particular year, a sum not exceeding the amount of the Budget grant that the authority is confined to that year and ceases at the end of it; and consequently that there can be no carrying forward of any sum, in respect of which the authority is not exercised, to the credit of the same object in the next year. There should be no estimated profit though there may be an actual profit.

In view of this opinion, the Committee have been asked to consider the question and to submit their recommendations in regard to the matter. The Committee requested the Commissioner to submit proposals for the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to avoid if possible, the difficulties arising out of the present law, indicated in the papers laid before Counsel, and to enable the Corporation, while maintaining the principle that the revenue raised by water taxes or water rates should not exceed the cost of supply, to have a separate Reserve Water Fund, to which any surplus revenue from water might be credited and which could be drawn upon for any expenditure on account of water supply. They also informed the Commissioner that the Committee saw no objection, in the present circumstances, to the cost of certain capital water works, such as the Filters to be erected for purifying Tulsi Lake water, being met from revenue.

The Commissioner accordingly in his letter suggests that the amendment necessary is one which would provide:—

(a) that the Corporation may levy an annual rate not exceeding (say) 4 per cent. in order to provide for the maintenance, repair and extension of water works, and for interest and sinking fund charges in respect of any loan for the construction of water work (c) the Madras Municipal Act—Section 145 (1); (b) that a separate water supply fund be formed, credits and debits to this fund being regulated as provided in Section 105 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that the Municipal Act should be so amended as to enable the Corporation to raise more revenue than the expenditure of a particular year so as to accumulate a fund for providing for renewal and extensions of water works, etc. They, therefore, beg to recommend that Government be approached with request to undertake legislation to amend the Municipal Act on the lines indicated by the Commissioner subject to the modication that no limit as to the rate to be levied be laid down in the proposed amendment."

LATE MR. W. P. COWIE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states: The Governor-in-Council has received with deep regret news of the death of Mr. W. P. Cowie, C.I.E., I.C.S., upon August 1st as the result of an operation which he underwent whilst on long leave in England.

Mr. Cowie came to India in 1908, served as assistant Collector in Ahmednagar and East Khandesh and as Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar. After a brief period of Military Service he was in 1918 appointed Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor. In 1920 he was awarded the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire. His subsequent service was in Belgaum, Nawabshah and Karachi, of which districts he held charge as Collector. His unexpected and early death deprives the Bombay Government of an able and most promising young officer, and his loss will be widely felt and deeply regretted by the many brother officers to whom his geniality and charm of character had endeared him."

GOLD MOHUR STRIKE ENDS.

On Wednesday 100 more weavers joined the weaving department of the Gold Mohur Mill. This makes a total of 260 added to 160 weavers who joined the work on Tuesday. The strike, therefore, is ended and the management have been taking fresh hands to fill the vacancies every day.

DEATH OF A CHINAMAN.

At about 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Ah Shup, a Chinaman was found lying dead in his house in Bori's Chawl at Matunga. The police made enquiries and found that the deceased was suffering from stomach trouble for the last two days and was not taking any medicine. His body was removed to the Morgue.

"SNOBS IN THE STALLS"

HEAT IN THE CORPORATION

DISCUSSION OVER VACANT LAND.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday night, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, in the absence of Mr. V. J. Patel. At first there was a special meeting for considering the proposition that vacant Municipal land should be let out to the shopkeepers for erecting temporary shops in all parts of the city. The proposition was passed after some heated debate. The Corporation rejected the proposition brought forward by Mr. Jamnadas for the peaceful picketing of liquor shops in F and G Wards of the city at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

RENTING OPEN SPACES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:

"That the Corporation are of the opinion that the open spaces in the city belonging to the Municipality and not being gardens or lawns be let out on short term leases or on monthly rental or otherwise as the Commissioner decides in order to relieve to some extent the hardships that will be caused to petty shop-keepers and traders as a result of the expiry of the Rent Act so far as it related to non-residential purposes."

He said they had acquired vast areas of land in the course of their development schemes. They had on their hand about 7½ lakhs square yards of land, which had cost them Rs. 236 lakhs, but which was bringing them only Rs. 365 thousands per year. Every crore spent on these lands was costing them Rs. 8 lakhs per year on sinking fund and interest charges and in five years time the whole land would cost them about 536 lakhs. As it was, the Corporation were losing a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs per year on their development schemes by way of sinking fund and interest charges. But they could minimise their losses by adopting the means suggested in the proposition—by letting the surplus lands they had on their hands for building shops. It was absolutely necessary that the huge burden of the Corporation should be lessened by some such means as he had suggested. The Rent Act would terminate in a few days, and they should take time by the forelock and make the vacant spaces available to the people at an early date. He was sure the methods suggested by him were going to bring them more money than it had cost them to call this special meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee saw no necessity for bringing a proposition of this kind, as Section 92 of the Municipal Act empowered the Municipal Commissioner to let out land for shops etc. The proposition was redundant as they were asking the Commissioner to do a thing which he already had the power to do.

The Commissioner said he did not know whether it was a little attempt on the part of the mover to advertise himself, or a hit at the Commissioner for his Development schemes. But he was not going to pursue the matter further. He wanted to know whether he had ever refused applications for erecting temporary shops on vacant lands, whenever he had received offers for them. There was no harm in passing the proposition, as it was a harmless one.

A LANDLORD'S OUTBURST.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said by moving the proposition, they were only getting some cheap popularity for the result of the proposition would be nothing. He asked them whether the shopkeepers in Kalbadevi, who might be asked to leave by their landlords, and who were going to remove their shops to Mahim, were going to take their customers there. This move on the part of some members was with a view to playing to the gallery and showing the public that something was being done for them. There were a number of shops on the Cadell Road, but few of them were occupied for one reason or another, and was it seriously maintained that new temporary shops were going to find more tenants? He was sure the proposition would only place Mr. Jamnadas on his trial.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supporting said it was not a fact that Government had given the landlords an undertaking that the Rent Act would operate only for a stated number of years. No such undertaking has been at all given to them, as Government had no power to give, the matter resting in the hands of the Council. There was a feeling in the city that the Government and the Legislative Council had done an injustice to the mover of the Bill in not allowing him leave to introduce his Bill, and they had made common cause with the landlords of the city. It was a warning to the Council and the Government.

Mr. Tairsee: Coming from Mr. Kanji!

Mr. Kanji: We know Mr. Tairsee is a landlord!

Continuing he said it was discourteous to Mr. Addyman on the part of the Government to have refused him leave to introduce his Bill.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the proposition was moved because there was real distress in the city, owing to the refusal of the Council to extend the Rent Act. Thousands of notices had already been issued by the landlords. It was not suggested that because there were vacant shops at Timbuctoo or Golanji Hill the shopkeepers should go there with their shops! The Corporation possessed land in Hornby Road and many such places, and it was suggested that the shopkeepers should be allowed to build temporary shops on such vacant land. The Commissioner should have been very busily engaged by now in distributing this land, as he was sure that if the Corporation could provide for about a thousand shops the power of the landlords would be broken and their rapacity diminished.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said in his opinion the relief must be given urgently and immediately and it was no use discussing what had been done and not been done in the Legislative Council, or by this person or that. There was no doubt that some person had blundered, and the people were suffering. He had no desire that the honest landlords should go bankrupt or that the last drop of blood should be squeezed from the poor tenant. He thought they should bring together the landlord and the tenant with a view to finding some *via media*. He also thought there should be a gradual withdrawal of the Rent Act in order to lessen the sufferings of the people.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim said no good would be served by accepting the proposition. The vacant places would have to be let to some landlords and he wanted to know whether the future landlords were likely to be cheaper than the existing ones. He thought that if the tenants and the landlords were left to themselves to settle matters the latter would be content with an increase of between 10 to 15 per cent rent, as they did not want to lose their tenants.

"INCOMPETENCE."

Mr. Jamnadas in replying to the debate said Mr. Tairsee was wrong in reading only a part of Section 92 of the Municipal Act, for the Commissioner had to take the sanction of the Standing Committee or the Corporation in each case of letting vacant land. He was sorry that Mr. Tairsee had made an ignorant attack on him. He pitied the Commissioner's ignorance and he pitied more his want of charity! The requisitionists did want to advertise, but they also wanted to advertise the Commissioner's incompetence and failure in spending 24 lakhs of rupees over this land every year. He again said that he wanted to advertise the Commissioner's incompetence. What had the Commissioner done to dispose of this vacant land? Had he advertised, or auctioned the land, as was done by the Improvement Trust? As to the charge that they were playing to the gallery, he admitted that he was playing to the gods in the gallery, as Mr. Dabholkar was playing to the snobs in the stalls! As Mr. Dabholkar was playing to the people at the Government House, he was playing to the people in the gallery. He thought the Corporation could do a great deal by letting out vacant land.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Bhukandas B. Desai resigning his office of Municipal Auditor and placed on record their appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him as auditor of the Corporation.

DISAPPEARANCE OF FILE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting how a file in his office was missed and subsequently received back from the Dead Letter Office. The correspondence was between him and Dr. Sukhia, in which the latter had asked for the production of the file.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee for consideration and report. He said they should clear up this mystery, and find out who was to blame in the matter. A certain member had requisitioned it, and the file had suddenly disappeared from the Secretary's office. It was stated that the file contained allegations against the Secretary and it was quite possible that some enterprising member might charge him with theft.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi seconding said they must take care that files and important papers from the Secretary's office did not disappear in this manner.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said to-day it was a question of a particular file, but another day they might lose very important papers, and therefore they should go into the matter thoroughly.

The proposition was carried.

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Corporation then considered the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for peaceful picketing of liquor shops in F and G Wards of the city at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The lawyers had given their opinion that it was *ultra vires* of the Corporation to spend the amount.

Mr. Jamnadas moved that the question be referred to the Health Officer for opinion whether reduction of liquor consumption improved the health of the city. He said Mr. Campbell who always supported him in his opinion had in this instance gone beyond to the scope of the enquiry and given an adverse opinion. He wanted to know whether the diminished consumption of liquor was not beneficial to the citizens. In Russia at the outbreak of war all liquor traffic had been prohibited and that had done great good to the people and the health of the Russians had improved. The same was likely to be the case in Bombay.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said they had received a lecture from Mr. Jamnadas on Russia, but she did not think that peaceful picketing was possible.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved that the matter be recorded.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe thought that if the picketing was started by the Corporation, it would have a beneficial effect on the health of the population.

Mr. J. B. Roman-Behram moved that the opinion of the Advocate-General and Mr. B. J. Desai be taken in the matter.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported Mr. Davis.

Mrs. Hodgkinson strongly protested against Municipal funds being wasted in picketing. She thought they should shelve the whole question.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said it was useless going to counsel for their opinion in a matter where the health of the citizens was concerned. It was the duty of the Corporation to protect the health of the city and they should take all measures for the purpose.

Mr. Davis' amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (3-40 p.m.).

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

REFUSED BY THE HIGH COURT.

Vorjiwandas M. Dalal
vs
The King—Emperor

[Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Kinkhid]

This was an application to transfer the case from the Court of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to some other Magistrate.

The applicant in his petition stated that he was charged with cheating under section 420, in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The case was adjourned to bring about the compromise with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. That permission was not granted. That the learned Magistrate was prejudiced against the applicant because he was placed on trial before him two times prior to this, and the Magistrate knew the results of those cases. Before he heard the present case he remarked "you come again; if I convict you I will send you to jail". The applicant was afraid that he would not get a fair trial before the Magistrate. The applicant, therefore, prayed that their Lordships would transfer the case to some other Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the petitioner rejected the application.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FINED FOR KEEPING GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. R. P. Dastur, Wadilal Ichharam, a Hindu, was charged with keeping a gaming house. Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, appeared for prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Deputy Inspector Sampson said on receipt of certain information he raided a house at Sheikh Memon Street where the accused was conducting a gaming house in American future and got receipts, etc., relating to gaming.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 40 or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON A WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. R. P. Dastur, Sergeant Bailey charged Ramji Paya with house-breaking, trespass, and attempting to outrage modesty of a woman, named Kamlibai.

The evidence showed that Kamlibai was living with her husband at Marine Lines. On the night of the 1st instant her husband had gone out and she slept alone in her room locking the door from inside. At about midnight the accused came inside the room, woke up Kamlibai and catching hold of her hands attempted to outrage her modesty. Kamlibai picked up a knife lying near her bed and inflicted wounds on the accused's arms. She then raised an alarm and the neighbours came and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges of house-breaking and trespass, but not guilty to the charge of attempting to outrage modesty. He said he was on intimate terms with the complainant and on the night in question she had called him.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to suffer 20 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship in sentencing the accused remarked that it was a cowardly attack on a innocent woman when she was fast asleep alone in her room.

MOTOR CYCLIST CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sergeant Duff charged Leslie Phillip Niblett with driving his motor cycle without lights, disobeying the orders of a police officer and rash and negligent driving.

Sergeant Duff said on the 15th July at 10-35 p.m. he was on patrol duty near Green's Restaurant, when he saw the accused driving a motor cycle going from Lansdowne Road towards Majestic Hotel. The motor cycle had no lights and when the accused was stopped he assumed a threatening attitude towards the Sergeant. The accused also told that the cycle battery was out of order, but that was not true. The accused then rode away at a terrific speed of 30 to 35 miles an hour. The accused pleaded guilty to the first charge and not guilty to the second and third charges and applied for a postponement to call his witnesses.

His Worship refused this application and remarked that the accused had ample opportunity to call his witnesses. At first summons was issued against him, but he failed to appear before the Court and a warrant was issued and executed. He was fined Rs. 10 on the first charge, acquitted on the second charge and fined Rs. 25 on the third charge.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

CONTRACT FOR INDIAN-MADE HYDRANTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when tenders for the supply of underground valve hydrants were considered. Messrs. Jessop and Company had submitted a tender for Indian-made hydrants at Rs. 12,900, as against English-made at Rs. 13,275. The Commissioner said this firm had also offered Indian-made pipes and he would examine them first and then report. The tender for Indian-made hydrants was accepted.

The Committee also accepted tenders for clothing the Municipal staff, from Bhawoo Kashinath and Co., and the Bombay Uniform Clothing Co., quoting Indian-made cloth for most of the items.

CONTRACT FOR WORKMEN'S CHAWLS.

The Committee considered a report of a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding the proposed variation of the contract entered into with Mr. J. S. Patel for constructing workmen's chawls, etc., at Parsa. The original contract was for Rs. 57,401-8, as approved by the Corporation, and the Commissioner asked that owing to certain additions and alterations to the plans, the work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 62,489-11-11 or an excess of Rs. 6,567-3-11. He now asked the Committee to pay the excess sum to the contractor. The Sub-Committee's report stated that the explanation for the excess was satisfactory and recommended that the amount might be sanctioned. The report further stated:—

"The Sub-Committee beg, however, to observe that as this is not the only case wherein the Municipal executive have without previous sanction allowed work in excess of contracted amount being carried out, it is very desirable that the Standing Committee should request the Commissioner to warn all Municipal officers against committing such irregularities which have now become of very frequent occurrence."

The Committee sanctioned the amount asked for.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1924.

INDIA & DEMOCRACY.

It is among the many proofs of the prevailing divorce between the University of Bombay and the currents of public life in the country that the former still adheres to the anti-diluvian practice of assigning to the *ex-officio* Chancellor, the administrative head of the Presidency, the function of addressing the graduates on the threshold of a new life. The Governor of an Indian Province is too closely identified with the official policy on every question of public interest and welfare not to permit the limitations of his official position to influence the expression of his views in addressing a public gathering—especially a gathering of the young men of a country aspiring to be free. It is fair neither to him nor to the young men and women just leaving the portals of the University that the parting message of hope and cheer which they need should be delivered to them by one who cannot, in the nature of things, fully share with them their immediate needs as citizens and their aspirations as patriots. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Convocation Addresses delivered recently by *ex-officio* Chancellors have been either as colourless or uninspiring as those of Lord Reading, for instance, or reactionary or offensive like those of Lord Sydenham or Sir George Lloyd. The Convocation Address which Sir Leslie Wilson delivered on Tuesday also suffered from the drawbacks inseparable from His Excellency's official position. His Excellency stated that he followed the precedents set to him by former Chancellors by not addressing the graduates on the needs of the University but on a subject of wider signficance. If the advisers of His Excellency had sufficiently acquainted him with the reactions on the public mind of addresses of many a past Chancellor who similarly followed this precedent, he would have thought twice before selecting as the text of his address the one word "Democracy"—a word, which he himself recognised, was too often abused, misunderstood and utilized on inappropriate occasions. There are few subjects which are more inspiring than "Democracy" and yet few more difficult of adequate treatment. If Sir Leslie Wilson's treatment of it was both unsatisfactory and inadequate, the defect must be ascribed to the circumscribed mental outlook with which officials in high places or low view, or have to view, subjects which have a vital bearing on the system of government of which they are the agents.

There is much in Sir Leslie's address which we fully endorse there is much that is merely platitudinous and there is much which cannot but provoke vehement criticism. But it is the omission in his address which detracts from the value of the sound advice which, in some places, he gave to the graduates and through them to the rising generation of Indians. The omission was the inevitable consequence of the angle from which Sir Leslie Wilson considered the application of democracy to India—an angle diametrically opposed to the one from which Indians view it. The angle from which Sir Leslie Wilson considered the subject ignores the fundamental basis of democracy—namely, liberty, the liberty of a people as well as of an individual to realise itself fully without interference from outside. Sir Leslie was not altogether unconscious of the omission, for he was at pains to controvert the suggestion that the progress in India towards democracy—namely, the highest form of modern representative government—has been too slow. "I am not here to-day" His Excellency said, "to argue that question, but I do ask you to believe that the effort has been a real one and to recognize the fact that few, if any, nations in the world would have given such proof of the sincerity of their desire for real progress towards democratic government as was given by Englishmen in actually founding this very University amid the horrors of the mutiny of 1857." Not to speak of the existence of the Non-Cooperation movement, the Reforms Enquiry Committee and the evidence submitted before it by men who believed in the reality of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are a sufficient proof of "the sincerity" of the desire of the successors of Macaulay for real progress towards democratic government in India. Macaulay foresaw that it was inevitable that the people of India, having been brought up in Western knowledge, would in course of time demand European institutions in the government of their country. He said: "Whether such a day will ever come I know not; but never will I attempt to avert or retard it. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history." How Englishmen, statesmen and administrators, have translated the spirit of Macaulay's words was brought into relief by Mr. Chintamani's bitter declaration before the Reforms Enquiry Committee that neither the British Government nor their agents in India had done anything to make the reforms a success. So much for the fundamental omission in Sir Leslie Wilson's description of the essentials of democracy. As for other essentials of democracy—brotherhood, unity and dignity of labour—no-one, His Excellency will, we hope, recognise, has done more to urge them upon the attention of the nation than its political leaders. The constructive programme of the Congress, with its emphasis on the removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, and the spread and use of Khaddar, is the translation of these essential conceptions of democracy into deeds. It is the bureaucracy which in its attitude and actions belies these essentials. Democracy, Sir Leslie Wilson truly says, knows no distinctions of creed, birth or race. The present system of government is the perpetuation of these distinctions based on birth and race, if not creed. Sir Leslie Wilson quoted with approval Napoleon's famous saying about every private carrying a marshal's baton in his knapsack. Let His Excellency ask himself whether, under the present dispensation, an Indian can feel as a private in Napoleon's army felt or as an Englishman feels in England or a Canadian feels in Canada that the highest post in the land is possible of attainment by him. The present system, on the other hand, has stunted the growth of the people and the tallest among them must bend before a foreigner however inferior to him. Sir Leslie Wilson asked the graduates to remember that Japan only began to rise to her unique position when the Samurai voluntarily renounced their hereditary privileges. India has, in recent years, given examples of sacrifice of careers of great material good by many of her leaders who have devoted themselves to the cause of their country's freedom—examples which are and will remain a source of inspiration to her youth. But it is the White Brahmins who are thwarting her progress by refusing to renounce their self-imposed task of the trusteeship of the country. The need for unity and for the practice of the principle of "livo and let live" to which Sir Leslie Wilson drew attention cannot be over-emphasised, but it may be added that it is the presence of a third party that more often than not dulls the sense of mutual responsibility. "India's crying need to-day," Sir Leslie Wilson declared, "is not for Arts Colleges, but for scientific and vocational training." This is not what India feels. India wants more Arts Colleges and many more primary and secondary schools and if she is, comparatively, in greater need of scientific and vocational training, the reason is that the latter has been practically lacking, thanks to the colossal waste of her money in military expenditure and in the maintenance of a costly alien administration.

Sir Leslie Wilson, it is thus clear, would have done some justice to his great theme if he had devoted the greater portion of the address to showing that India's troubles are mainly due to the fact that she lacks the indispensable condition of democracy namely, liberty. That Sir Leslie did not do so, is as we have already said, easily explained; but it is nonetheless unfortunate, especially in view of his fine peroration in which he showed that he had realised something of the glorious past of India and had a glimpse of her still more glorious future. This portion of his address makes one feel that but for the limitation of his present office he would have had no hesitation in endorsing the following wise words of Bertrand Russell: "I do not mean, of course, that we should force upon India that form of democratic government which we have developed for our own needs. I mean rather that we should leave India to choose its own form of government, its own manner of education, and its own type of civilization. India has an ancient tradition, very different from that of Western Europe, a tradition highly valued by educated Hindoos, but not loved by our schools and colleges. The Hindoo Nationalist feels that his country has a type of culture containing elements of value that are absent, or much less marked, in the West; he wishes to be free to preserve this, and desires political freedom for such reasons, rather than for those that would most naturally appeal to an Englishman in the same subject position. The belief of the European in his own Kulture tends to be fanatical and ruthless, and for this reason as much as for any other the independence of extra-European civilization is of real importance to the world, for it is not by a dead uniformity that the world as a whole is most enriched." Contrast with these noble thoughts of a truly freedom-loving Westerner the bathos of the familiar argument—which, we regret to note, Sir Leslie Wilson resorted to—that India must wait for centuries to come to her own because the English people took centuries to develop their parliamentary system—an argument which ignores the vital fact that the English people were free all throughout the period and did not need, and would have stoutly resisted, the interference of a foreign people.

WORK THE LOCAL BOARDS

The Government resolution reviewing the administration of the Local Boards during 1922-23 is a sad commentary on the ministerial regime which might at least have been expected to work wonders in the department of local self-government. With a complaisance which would be exceedingly irritating were it not ridiculous, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) recount the sorry tale of their hopeless futility. We may excuse the Government for not making the Boards wholly elective. But what excuse can there be for allowing only 3 (as against 4 in 1921-22) out of 27 District Boards to elect their own presidents? The rest are sought to be conciliated by the nomination of non-official presidents. But even this luxury is denied to most of the Taluka Boards though they are endowed with smaller funds and pettier powers. Out of the total of 222 Taluka Boards, only 19 have been graciously authorised to elect their presidents, 111 have been given non-official heads and the remaining 91 still continue to be tied to the apron-strings of the taluka despot. It passes our comprehension how after all that has happened in the country during the last few years Government can remain so stolid and unresponsive as not to act on the elementary principle of allowing all local bodies to elect their own chairmen.

Nor is this lethargy in constitutional progress balanced by progress on the administration side. The total expenditure on education increased roughly from 84 to 87 millions while the medical services received 9 instead of 10 millions! This is sad indeed. And the public is not even sought to be consoled by the announcement of any great and comprehensive projects of placing proper educational and medical facilities within reach of every important village in the Presidency. Instead we are treated to a dull review of administrative details and tables of figures which do not interest any except the compilers themselves. Indeed, such futile reports might have continued to be compiled just as well and the cast-iron official machinery continued to work just as smoothly without the sham of Reforms and the superfluous Minister! We would, however, be accused of being unjust to Government if we did not take note of the only line of progress indicated in the report. The resolution gravely criticises the Local Boards for not thoroughly availing themselves of the increased powers of taxation given to them by the new Act. The Government lament the complete failure of the Panchayat Act which is unpopular even in the very few villages (not even half a dozen in the whole of the Northern Division) where it has been tried. Government, however, are wrong in stating that these bodies do not make any headway merely on account of the unwillingness of the people to tax themselves. In our opinion the root of the matter lies in the hopelessly limited powers of these bodies and the still more restricted methods of using them. People certainly do not want any more to strain their resources for collecting money which is largely to be wasted in the old familiar fashion through governmental agencies. The Minister may remember the strong agitation which was carried on both in and outside the Council for vesting the panchayats with even limited powers of deciding petty civil and criminal cases. Government, however, refused to bend to the popular will with the result which was predicted. And unless Government are wiser as they are perhaps sadder by their three years' experience they may rest assured that no brighter future can await these bodies under the aegis of the present laws.

So much for the failure of the Government. The public must also bear its share of the blame. Have not our public bodies been mistaken in not carefully framing and steadily pursuing a definite policy regarding all local bodies? Let us survey our recent achievements. Two years ago many Provincial Congress Committees in the country resolved to capture municipalities and Local Boards. But this was not done in our Presidency. The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee also recommended this practical policy which was, however, not endorsed by the Gaya Congress. Here also the Swaraj party has already taken the field and its programme adopted at Calcutta includes, as one of its main activities, the acquiring of the control of the Nationalists over the local and municipal affairs by contesting elections to local and municipal boards in the several provinces. The absence of any Congress resolution, however, leaves the general public without any clear lead and results in giving the fullest play to personal whims and party feelings at different places. Why cannot pro-Changers and No-Changers sink their party differences in this matter and fight shoulder to shoulder the battle of local self-government? The success of Congressmen in Allahabad, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and, to a great extent, in Bombay shows the possibilities of the immense good that can be achieved. We would earnestly request the Congress Committees in our province to give their immediate and best consideration to the question and to make a combined effort to capture and work these bodies in the vital interests of our rural population.

Notes of the Day.

Britain Accused.

Rear-Admiral Rogers' analysis of the alleged motives which inspired British politicians to press for the limitation of armaments at the Washington Conference may or may not be correct, but that a considerable section of the American public is now dissatisfied with the pact entered into is a matter of common knowledge. Many shrewd Americans are of the opinion that the altruism of British statesmen was only a cloak to disguise their fears and self-interest and that by readily agreeing to the limitation of armaments the United States Government played into the hands of the British schemers. It is this suspicion of the British motives that has rendered the Washington Convention practically a dead letter, for both America and Japan have increased, instead of reducing, their naval strength, by multiplying the submarine and other lighter craft, which are not affected by the Convention. France and Italy also have practically ignored the Convention. One may be quite sure that Great Britain too has been equally at pains to circumvent the spirit of the Convention, while paying strict regard to its letter. So long as the Powers do not give up their unholy imperialistic ambitions and are not prepared to place all their cards on the table, it is futile to expect that any paper conventions, however solemnly affirmed, will have beneficial results.

The Complete Optimist.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri has once more justified his reputation as a complete optimist. He has assured his countrymen that the situation as regards the grant of further reforms to India far from being hopeless is quite hopeful and that "under more favourable circumstances the Labour Party would try to carry out their pledges to India." Mr. Sastri's countrymen remember to have heard of this assurance from his own lips more than once before. Only, Labour politicians were not in office then, but Liberals and later Conservatives. Mr. Sastri was "quite hopeful" then too that "under more favourable circumstances." the Liberal or Conservative politicians, then in office, would "try to carry out their pledges to India." What if the Liberals failed—there were the Conservatives who succeeded them! What if the Conservatives also failed—there are the Labourites now in power, or rather, as the jargon has it, in office but without power! What if the Labourites also fail to carry out their pledges either out of unwillingness or incapacity? Mr. Sastri would yet hold his soul in peace and ask his countrymen too to do the same and patiently await the day when Labour will be both in office and in power and will feel inclined to carry out its pledges. That day may dawn a year hence or a decade nence, but Mr. Sastri is not the man to lose hope. Of course, all his hopes are concentrated on the vicissitudes of party politics in Great Britain and he seems to have none about his own countrymen whom he evidently imagines as being beyond all hope. It is, indeed a tragedy that Mr. Sastri, in spite of all his sterling qualities as a public leader, his undoubted patriotism and varied experience, should yet have so little faith in his own countrymen and so much in politicians six thousand miles away!

The Only Way.

The Madras Legislative Council has given a clear indication of its unanimous desire that diarchy must be ended and full autonomy should be conceded at once to the province. We have no doubt but that, provided officials cease from wire-pulling from behind the scenes, the verdict of each and every other Council in the country will be identical with that of Madras. A Surve here and a Veeraya in Madras, may, because of his short-sightedness, entertain groundless fears regarding the minorities, but the vast majority of those who have devoted serious thought to the question know that there can be no real progress in any direction until full provincial autonomy is conceded and responsibility in respect of every department of the Central Government is acknowledged. Whatever the views entertained in Simla and Whitehall may be, Indians are determined not to rest till their birth-right to Swaraj is unreservedly acknowledged by the British Parliament.

Shameful, If True.

We have received the following from a correspondent from Jubbulpore:—

> "A sensational outrage on a woman is alleged to have taken place at the Jubbulpore Railway Station on the 14th instant. On enquiry, it is stated that a European soldier drove in an Ambulance car to the station in the afternoon on the 14th instant. On stopping outside the station he beckoned a beggar woman who was standing by to come near. This woman has got only one hand. When she approached the car, the soldier, it is said, forcibly lifted her inside the car and . . . It is shameful to note that on hearing her piteous shrieks about 50 men had gathered there, but none dared approach the car and stop him. There were about 5 or 6 police constables also, but they too did not appear to have interfered nor, it is said, did the Railway Police Thana take any action except to send a message by telephone to the Civil Lines Police Thana. The soldier later flung the woman down on the road in consequence of which she received injuries. After this the soldier moved off with his car, but was soon stopped by a European sergeant who was hurrying to the station on receiving the telephone message. He brought him to the Railway station and took down his statement as well as that of the unfortunate woman. The soldier was let off, but the woman was kept in lock-up for some time and then released. This event has created a sensation and further developments are expected. The allegation deserves the attention of Government."

The incident seems incredible to us. For, if the facts are as alleged, the outrage is one which must make every Indian feel not so much indignant with its perpetrator, but ashamed of their fifty compatriots who were too cowardly to prevent the dishonouring of a poor woman. The honour of every Indian woman is the honour of all Indians and so long as there are Indians like those fifty men in Jubbulpore who had not the moral courage to protect a beggar woman from shame, we, as a nation, deserve not only insults such as Lord Lytton's, but worse. We, therefore, hope that the information supplied to us by the correspondent is not correct.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

JAPAN'S COMPETITION.

IV*.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In stating a case, on behalf of the Textile Industry of India, for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties, it is necessary to refer at some length to the rapid strides which Japan is making in capturing markets which India has looked upon as her own particular preserve for many years and, what is more disquieting, to Japan's competition in this country with the indigenous article. Even compared with the Textile Industry of India, the Japanese Textile Industry is a very young one and yet the latter is now consuming in her mills almost exactly the same quantity of cotton as the former. The latest figures show that Japan now possesses about 5 million spindles and sixty thousand looms as against India's eight million spindles and 145 thousand looms. The fact that Japanese Mills are able to consume the same quantity of cotton as the Indian Mills, although Japan has only a little better than half the spindle power of India and a little less than half the loom power, would seem to indicate that Japan is spinning much coarser counts of yarn than India. This, however, is not the case and Japan, probably would be the first to admit that her standard of production is as high, if not higher than that of this country. The reason for both countries consuming about two million bales of cotton is to be found in the fact that the Japanese Textile Industry actually works for 22 hours a day in two shifts whereas in India a working *week* consists of only sixty hours. The conditions in this country are, generally, against the adoption of a two-shift system.

The Real Competitor

The Indian Cotton Excise Duties were introduced with the avowed object of cramping the competition of Indian piecegoods with those of Lancashire. The truth is that there never has been any real competition between these two classes of goods. India's real competitor is Japan not Lancashire. The exports of Indian made yarn from Bombay to Japan in 1889 amounted to more than sixty thousand bales; six years later the exports were only two thousand bales and since 1900—that is for more than 20 years—Japan has bought less than one thousand bales altogether. In piecegoods the figures are equally alarming. In 1888 Japan purchased over half a million yards of Indian piecegoods while for 20 years from 1900, not a single package was purchased. China in past years was a big buyer of Indian yarn and cloth, but the bulk of this trade

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of 13th, 14th and 19th instant.

FRANCE AND RUHR.

LEGALITY OF OCCUPATION

MR. MACDONALD EXPLAINS BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 19.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's letter to the French and Belgian Premiers upon the military occupation of the Ruhr is regarded as having been designed to remove any misapprehension that may exist in regard to the British attitude on this question. The legality of the operation has never been admitted by this or preceding British Governments and in the recent negotiations in London the British Premier was at some pains to make it clear that no action of his must be interpreted as marking a departure from that position. It is generally known now that the French originally proposed that the period in which evacuation should be completed should be two years. They agreed finally to a maxium of one year and conceded among other points immediate instalment of evacuation. The general opinion here is that, provided the Dawes' scheme works smoothly and the steady improvement of relations between France and Germany initiated at the recent Conference is thereby maintained, there will be a very good prospect indeed of France liquidating the situation in the Ruhr in considerably under twelve months specified as the maximum. Provided all goes well there is likely to be increasing tendency in France and Belgium to regard the military forces in the Ruhr as unproductive expense. The British Government never concealed from the French that fear that continued occupation might tend to impede the success of the Dawes' plan. It was, however, obviously necessary to take the French susceptibilities in consideration while shortening the period as much as was possible in all circumstances of the case.—(B.O.W.)

FRENCH OFFICIAL VIEW

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Paris—While the publication of Mr. MacDonald's letter has completely suppressed the political circules it is authoritatively learned that M. Herriot had previously consented to it. The French official quarters tend to minimise the importance of the letter on the ground that it merely reiterates the British Goovernment's well-known standpoint. The French official attitude is inspired with a desire to avoid compromising at the present excellent Anglo-French relations.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF INAUGURATION OF EXPERTS' PLAN

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Evanston (Illinois).—Mr. Dawes in speech here to-day said that with the Experts' Plan inaugurated all Europe turned towards a new peaceful life. The United States would be saved from the depths of an inevitable great depression in industry and agriculture which the continued chaos and misery in Europe would entail. The whole world had entered into a period of peace and prosperity.—Reuter.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER SIGNS, PROTOCOL

LONDON, Aug. 19

It transpires that Sir Dadiba Dalal has initialled the Protocol at the London Conference and will sign the Treaty as the representative of India on 30th August.—Reuter.

LIBERAL LORDS' LEADER.

LORD GREY RETIRES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Lord Grey is retiring from the leadership of the Liberal Party in the Lords. His retirement is attributed to the eye trouble limiting his political activity. He feels that the leadership should be taken up by someone who can give his full time to it. But it is understood that there has also been strong division of opinion between Lord Grey and other Liberal peers with regard to the questions of the repeal of Imperial Preference and military engagements on the Continent.—Reuter.

CANDIDATES FOR LEADERSHIP.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 19.

Viscount Grey of Falloden, former Foreign Minister has announced his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords. It is understood that his departure from the active political field is due to his eye trouble. Though he made a remarkable recovery from almost total blindness from which he suffered some time ago his eyesight cannot be subjected to any severe strain.

Lord Beauchamp and Lord Duckmaster are mentioned as the favoured candidates for the Liberal leadership in the House of Lords.—(B.O.W.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful, light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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THE SUDAN CRISIS.

MARTIAL LAW IN PORT SUDAN

AEROPLANES ARRIVE AT KHARTOUM.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The report that Martial Law has been proclaimed in Port Sudan has hitherto not been confirmed. It is pointed out that the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1889 has provided for the Sudan to remain under Martial Law until otherwise determined. This provision as far as it could be ascertained has not been cancelled.—Reuter.

Khartoum.—Four fighting aeroplanes arrived here this morning. Four others are remaining at Atbara. Nine arrests were made at Port Sudan yesterday in connection with minor disturbances which the police easily controlled.—Reuter.

PERSIAN MEJLISS.

PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Teheran.—A few days ago the minority interpellated the Government on Home and Foreign policies also on the question of non-payment into the Treasury of the cash taken by the Government from the defeated insurgent tribesmen and to-day was the date fixed for the reply of the Government. The minority, however, withdrew from the House on the ground that they were not guaranteed protection whereupon the Premier requested the Mejliss to pass a vote of confidence in the Government which was done unanimously—Reuter.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A MAJOR.

ECHO OF A SENSATIONAL CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The tragic death of Major Cecil Cameron, D.S.O., Commanding the 46th Battery R.F.A., who was found dead with a bullet wound in his hetd in his quarters at the Barracks at Sheffield recalls a sensational case at Edinburgh in 1911 when Cameron who was then a Lieutenant, and his wife were sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for attempting to defraud the Lloyds of £6,500 insurance money on a pearl necklace of which the wife alleged she had been robbed. Cameron refused to give evidence at the trial. Cameron rejoined the army in 1914. Two months after a petition for retrial of the case had been presented by Colonel Donald Cameron of Lochiel, five Dukes and a host of other notables including Lord Roberts. Cameron had a most distinguished war career. He won many decorations and was granted full pardon in 1917 and reinstated as an officer. It was announced in April last that he had been appointed the Military attache at Riga, but the appointment was subsequently cancelled.—Reuter.

A VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

At the inquest on Major Cameron, a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned. His brother testified that the deceased was very depressed because he had not received his appointment to Riga. Letters left by the deceased showed that he was in financial difficulties.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI TO VISIT NAUSHAHRO.

KARACHI TACKLES HOUSING PROBLEM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives at Naushahro on 10th September. He will be accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha arrived in Karachi yesterday morning. A series of lectures have been arranged for him.

About six villages in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad have been submerged. Great distress prevails. About 100 have lost their homes. Many have nothing to eat. The Karachi Municipality has referred to the Select Committee a proposal that as part of the Municipal contribution towards the solution of the housing problem, grants of a loan free of interest, be made to municipal employees to the extent of their two years' salaries.

RUNNING OF THROUGH TRAINS RESUMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHARATPUR, Aug. 20.

Breaches on the B.B. and C. I. Railway between Bharatpur and Bayana, on Nagda-Muttra section are restored. Through running of all trains are resumed from to-day.

CABLE ITEMS.

The French Ministry of War announces that the occupying troops had withdrawn from Offenburg and Appenweier yesterday without any incident.—Reuter.

Quebec.—The Special Service Squadron has arrived here. It was enthusiastically greeted by the vessels in the harbour and thousands of cheering spectators who were lining on both the banks of the river.—Reuter.

DIARCHY NOT WANTED.

COMPLETE AUTONOMY IN PROVINCES.

FITNESS OF INDIAN ELECTORATE.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

That on the programme for attainment of Swaraj our Muslim brothers join the Hindus fully was amply made clear to the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day, by Mr. Barkat Ali, vice-President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League. In one or two places, Mr. Barkat Ali became dogmatic, when, for instance, he confirmed Sir Alexander Muddiman's interpretation that witness and the Muslim League did not want any advance which did not conform to all the essential provisions of the resolution passed by the League at Lahore in May last about giving the Muslim majority in the three provinces. It was a pity that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who is ill was not present to-day to apply the little counter-doze to some of the questions of Sir Muhamed Shafi, because it was felt that the impression created by Mr. Barkat Ali was that this resolution had the support of the entire Muslim opinion. While the fact is that a substantial minority opposed and Maulana Muhamed Ali openly challenged in press the wisdom of that resolution. It was, therefore, felt by those public men who heard the witness tell the President that unless this resolution was fully carried out, Muhamedans would not agree to the programme for Swaraj; that as the resolution does not represent the unanimous mind of the Muslim community it cannot be treated as sacrosanct. Mr. Barkat Ali also failed to give a proper picture of the communal position in the Punjab Council. And although he was not a member of the Council, he presumed to give authentic information about its work. He also went out of his way to repudiate Mr. Harkishanlal's statement and termed him as diehard. Sir Muhamed Shafi looked pleased in getting anti-Harkishanlal version from witness and Mr. Jinnah twice felt called upon to intervene to put the position straight. Mr. Barkat Ali told the Law Member that it was always understood that Lala Harkishanlal fully supported Mr. Fazli Hussain and that he read the news of disagreement for the first time in the report of his evidence before the Committee. As Sir Muhamed appeared to be making much of this, Mr. Jinnah asked as to how Mr. Barkat Ali assumed that such co-operation existed. Mainly because, Mr. Barkat Ali replied, the Lala did not resign. The Committee rightly laughed because this was no proof in support of the statement of witness and because Lala Harkishanlal had himself told the Committee that the Governor denied that the Act enjoined joint Ministerial Responsibility. Mr. Barkat Ali also told Sir Mahomed Shafi that there were no communal parties in the Punjab Council and that voting never took place on communal lines. From their looks it was apparent that majority of the members were not prepared to take this statement, because not only the entire Hindu community but the Punjab Government themselves have declared that the Mahomedans have so far failed to keep themselves away from using their majority votes to promote the communal policy of Mr. Fazli Hussain and it is this unfortunate phase of Punjab politics that has encouraged the Punjab Government to oppose advance. It was, however, felt that in stating that the trouble was only temporary and was due to the distribution of loaves and fishes, Mr. Barkat Ali had spoken the truth and agreed with Lala Harkishanlal's diagnosis.

CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

Mr. Barkat Ali also informed the Committee that the communal trouble was confined only to two or three big towns in the Punjab and did not exist in rural areas and that the urban trouble was due to the quarrel for the share in the Government appointments.

As for Muslim grievances, witness told the Maharaja of Burdwan that he would be satisfied if the Mahomedans got half the number of seats in the Punjab as assured by the Lucknow Compact, because, at present some special constituencies returned Hindu or Sikh candidates which reduced the Mahomedan representation slightly below half. He agreed that from the industrial and University constituency, the Hindus and the Mahomedans be alternatively returned. But five minutes later, questioned by Mr. Jinnah he revised this opinion and said the League did not want to stand on the basis of equality wherever the Mahomedans have majority and added that he himself subscribed to this view. Thus he appeared inconsistent to the Committee. Mr. Jinnah told witness that if the Lucknow Compact had not been strictly observed in practice in the Punjab, it was not the fault of the Hindus but of Government. Witness agreed. This question of Mr. Jinnah was appreciated by the public because it did away with the interference of Sir Muhamed's question that it was the Hindus who had played false.

Sir Muhamed Shafi introduced two extraneous subjects. He asked witness whether he thought that Sind should be separated from Bombay. Mr Barkat Ali who has no first-hand knowledge of the subject answered the leading question in the affirmative. Possibly, the Law Member had in view the Muslim majority in Sindh. Sir Muhamed also ascribed the troubles of last four years to the Shuddi Movement although it did not exist four years ago.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

Leaving aside this communal outlook imported by Sir Muhamed Shafi, it was apparent that on the main question of political demand witness stood firm on behalf of the League. Even within the present Act, he wants to end dyarchy. But as this alone cannot meet the situation, he insisted on introducing responsibility in the centre in respect of civil administration. Mr Jinnah put the position very succintly and it was very much appreciated by all. He depicted the position of dyarchy thus. "Supposing", he asked witness, "I give you a knife and the very first time you use it its edge is broken and I say that I shan't give you another knife for another ten years would you agree to that position? And further, would you agree if I tell you that you sharpen the knife when the edge is broken and there is nothing to sharpen?" Witness appreciated the question and felt no hesitation in agreeing to it. Mr. Jinnah added that although ten years were nothing in the life of a nation, they could not work a rotten constitution for ten years These two appropriate remarks of Mr. Jinnah were provoked by Sir Arthur Froom who persisted in telling Mr. Pradhan, the first witness to-day, and Mr. Barkat Ali second witness, that ten years were nothing in the life of a nation. Sir Arthur had also repeated the usual Anglo-Indian cry that they could not swim in deep water without knowing how to swim in shallow waters. Sir Sivaswamy also retorted by pointing out that no one could swim with one feet and one hand tied which the Dyarchy had actually made them do.

A REVELATION.

One remarkable revelation was made by Mr. Pradhan in reply to Dr. Paranjpye when he to the astonishment of the Committee unearthed a book called the "Future Government of India and Indian Civil Service" edited by one Mr. Earnest Barker, Oxford, which contains the memorandum of the I.C.S. Officers in C. P. which they wanted to send to the Secretary of State but were not allowed and which at the request of these officers was made use of by Mr. Barker in bringing out this book. Here, even the I.C.S. Officers of that much discussed province themselves favoured the idea of transfer of Law and Order to popular Ministers. Sir Alexander Muddiman was taken by surprise and the witness deposited the book with the Committee to enlighten them of this support from an unexpected quarter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan's evidence, before the Reforms Enquiry Committee was concluded to-day, and Mr. Barkat Ali was next examined on behalf of the Punjab Muslim League. In its memorandum the League opines that advance is possible only by amending the Act and that advance within the Act is possible only in the sphere of Provincial Government. Changes in the provinces should be the transfer of all subjects, disappearance of the Official bloc from Councils, appointment of Parliamentary under-secretaries and full control of Ministers over the services. The League would not put legal restrictions on the Government's power of intervention but advocate the establishment of convention that Governor must be guided by the advice of Ministers unless they were not supported by the Legislature and did not enjoy the confidence of the people which latter could be tested by the dissolution of the Council. The League holds that as full Provincial Autonomy and irresponsible Central Government cannot coexist. Responsibility should also be introduced in the Centre with the exception of subjects relating to Defence, Naval Military works and cantonments, External relations including neutralisation and Aliens and Pilgrimages beyond India, relating with the States in India and political charges. The League also advocates abolition of the Secretary of State's India Council. In the end the memrandum quotes a resolution of the All-India Muslim League passed at the last session at Lahore and opines that any

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

GRAVE CHARGES BY U. S. REAR ADMIRAL

WARNING TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Williamstown.—Remarkable charges were made by Rear Admiral Rogers of the United States Navy in the course of an address at the Institute of Politics. He declared that Britain dominated the World's commerce and inspired the Washington Conference in order to prevent the United States from having a sufficiently strong navy to protect her merchant marine. America's limitation of armaments had played into the hands of Britain which hoped indirectly to limit the competition of the American merchant fleet by direct action on the American navy. He added it was alleged that American bankers were awaiting Britain's initiative in the matter of the loan to Germany. They should reflect how far this was explained by the ability of Britain to control commerce by which Germany could pay reparations and thus make the American credit a tool of British shipping.—Reuter.

SIR JAMES SALTER ASTONISHED

LONDON, Aug. 19.

New York.—Sir James Salter in an interview said that he was astonished at Rear, Admiral Rogers' statement. He averred that British ships went where the interests of private owners and shippers took them and the British Government never knew whore American ships were or what they were doing.—Reuter.

MISHAP TO MAJOR ZANNI.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Hanoi.—Major Zanni's aeroplane has overturned while taking off to Canton owing to the ground being soddened by heavy rains. Major Zanni and his mechanic were unscathed. The machine has been rendered useless.—Reuter

SIGNORA MATTIOTTI'S APPEAL TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Rome.—Fears that the finding of the body of Sgr. Mattiotti will once again inflame political passions have somewhat been dissipated by the issue by Sgr. Mattiotti's widow of an urgent appeal to the Italian people to live in peace and concord.—Reuter

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

DIVERSITY OF OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The question of separation of Burma from India is again engaging the serious attention of the local newspapers and the Burmese leaders. Differences of opinion among the latter prevail as to whether time is ripe to discuss the question. The Nationalist's party in the Burma Legislative Council are of opinion that connection of Burma with India is not conducive to political progress of the province while some other Nationalists including Mr. Tok Kyi, M.L.A., maintain that Burma must not be separated from India as long as the constitutional struggle is in progress. The Council boycott section of the General Council of Burmese Associations commonly known as the Hlaing Pu Gyaw Party is also against the separation until Burma secures self-Government in consonance with the wishes of the people. The "Rangoon Gazette" and the "Rangoon Times" think that Burma's interests would be better served by separation from India. The Indian-owned paper printed in English the "Rangoon Daily News" and the "Rangoon Mail" are opposed to this view. Opinion is divided among the Burmese owned organs of the Council entry Nationalist Party while paper supporting the Council boycott party are all against the separation at the present time.

EIGHTEEN ARRESTS AT MANDALAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 20.

The Commissioner, Mandalay, telegraphed on the 19th that all was quiet in the town and eighteen arrests had been made. Information has been received that police force was stationed as a precautionary measure information having been received that Phongyis of one Kyaung might attack Phongyis of another Kyaung. No more deaths have occurred among the injured, but one of the police constables is a still in a very serious condition.

TOTAL ARRESTS.

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

In connection with the Mandalay riots sixteen arrests have so far been made, and search still continues.

Mr. Pearson, Forest Economic from Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun will, it is understood, shortly pay a visit to Madras to go over the organisation of the Department and also to look into the question of supply of railway sleepers from the Forest Department of Madras.—(A. P.)

BENGAL COUNCIL GAGGED.

MOTION ON GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

DISALLOWED BY PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The President of the Bengal Legislative Council has disallowed a motion and interpellations sent in by Rai Harendranath Chaudhari regarding His Excellency Lord Lytton's reference to Indian women in his Dacca speech. The motion was for presentation of a formal address to the Governor requesting him to publicly withdraw the portion in his speech and the interpellations asked the Member in charge of the Political Department whether the Governor had made the statement in his speech and if so on what facts or incidents the statement was based. The President has disallowed the motion on the ground that it reflects on the conduct of the Governor and the interpellations relate to matter not within the special cognizance of the member in charge of the Political Department. Rai Harendranath in the course of a letter of protest to the President against the disallowance says that any way the Council is gagged and made to observe silence in the matter which is sorely agitating the province from end to end.

AFFRONT TO INDIAN WOMEN.

BENGAL CHRISTIANS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 20.

The Bengal Christian Conference recorded its emphatic protest against aspersions cast on Indian women by Lord Lytton and hoped that in view of great irritation caused by the words he used the Governor would see his way to withdraw them.

HOOLIGANISM IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 20.

Another case of hooliganism in which two Bengalee gentlemen were stabbed is reported from North Calcutta. Last evening at about 8 o'clock two Bengalees after collecting money from their mills were proceeding to their residence in their carriage. On the way four persons came in a taxi-cab assaulted the durwan and coachman. A hue and cry was raised and failing to snatch away the money the hooligans stabbed their victims and drove away.

MANAGEMENT OF KHALSA COLLEGE.

A SIKH CONFERENCE IN AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, August 20.

The Khalsa College Sudhar Conference meets here on September 6th, 7th and 8th. This is primarily convened to voice the average Sikh opinion about the management of Khalsa College regarding which there has been considerable criticism of late. Several prominent Sikhs have joined the Reception Committee of the Conference which promises to devise means for carrying on agitation against the present managing committee of which the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sundersingh Majithia, a member of the Executive Council, Punjab Government, is the President.

A DOZEN AKALIS ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, August 20.

Information has been received that about a dozen Sikhs arrested from amongst the members of tenth Shahidi Jatha for criminal assault on police have been brought to Gurdaspore for trial. The Additional District Magistrate has granted police remand upto 1st September and in the meantime it will complete the investigation.

REVISION OF SERVICE PENSIONS.

PROVISIONAL REDUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—The Government of India in communication with the Secretary of State for India have under consideration the revision of the rates of such service pensions as have been declared to be subject to revision in 1924. Pending a final decision on the subject and subject to readjustment later, a reduction of five per cent is being made provisionally on service pensions of all the King's Commissioned Officers of the Indian Service, Nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service in India, Officers and Warrant Officers of the India Unattached List and Indian Medical Department and soldier mechanics with effect from 1st July, 1924. This reduction will not be applied to the disability pensions, to the disability element of a pension, nor, in case of I. M. S. officers, to the additional pension admissible under Pay and Allowance Regulations part 2 paragraph 441.

DIARCHY NOT WANTED.

(Continued from page 7.)

constitutional advance that might ultimately be agreed upon must give effect to essential provisions of the resolution of the League on the question of Swaraj.

MR. PRADHAN'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Mr. Pradhan, examined by Mr. Jinnah, said that Ministers ought to be collectively responsible for the administration of Transferred Departments. This collective responsibility ought to be generally to the people. So far as this joint responsibility was concerned, the Governor should be a strictly constitutional Governor. Although it was more than three years since the new Government of India Act came into force the Acts in the Bombay Presidency relating to local self-governing bodies had not been amended so as to free them from outside control. Even now there were many taluk boards which contained official presidents. The subjects in Transferred and Reserved sides overlapped so much and were interwoven to such an extent that it was impossible to carry on one half of the Government on the lines of responsible Government, and the other half on the lines of Executive Government. As now it was against human nature to work Dyarchy.

Pressed by Mr. Jinnah the witness explained that to expect Indians to accept the estimate formed by another nation of their fitness for Responsible Government was against human nature, and Dyarchy had been framed on such an estiamte.

Replying to Dr. Pranjpye Mr. Pradhan said that the Services should be amenable to Legislative Council and Ministers. He urged that there should be literary qualification for enfranchisement of people and property qualification need not be the only qualification. For example, witness would give franchise to school masters and all those who passed the vernacular examinations and were not below School Final or seventh standard examinations. School masters were fairly educated and witness saw no reason why they should not be enfranchised. But in regard to candidates for the Legislatures witness opined that none below thirty years of age should stand and he would also remove the residential qualification on principle. He was opposed to the principle of communal representation but would not disturb the present arrangement as regards the Mahomedans and Sikhs. If the official bloc was not allowed to vote in the Legislative Council Ministers would be more amenable to the Legislative Council than now.

Dr. Paranjpye:—You say in your supplementary memorandum that you agree with some of the members of the I.C.S. in the Central Provinces that Law and Order should be transferred to Ministers. Where do you get this view of I.C.S. men?

MR. BARKER'S BOOK.

Mr. Pradhan:—I am referring to some papers edited by Mr. Earnest Barker. Certain members of the I.C.S. in the Central Provinces wanted to send a memorandum to the Secretary of State. It appears they were not allowed to do so. Later on they sent their memorandum or their papers to Mr. E. Barker in England requesting him to make any use he could of them if he thought proper. Mr. Barker then published this book (shown to the Committee) called "The Future Government of India and the Indian Civil Service," and in Chapter six of this book he particularly refers to the view expressed on the subject of transfer of the Department of Law and Order and I agree with that view.

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom the witness said that he did not know Mr. Barker had ever been in India.

Sir Arthur Froom:—In your memorandum you state that self-Government is not a matter which should be experimented with, and I gather further that you are of the opinion that people should themselves judge their fitness to have responsible Government or not.

Mr. Pradhan:—Yes.

Sir Arthur Froom:—Does the history of nations bear out that statement? For example, in England years and years ago the Government there used to be autocratic.

Mr. Pradhan:—Yes. But I did not think the English people ever thought themselves unfit for self-Government (Laughter.)

Sir Arthur Froom:—You want to throw a man into the water and ask him either to swim or sink even if he does not know swimming.

Mr. Pradhan:—I think these analogies are misleading. They express half truth and not the whole truth.

Sir Arthur:—You don't want any intermediate stage between the present form of Government and full Responsible Government?

Mr. Pradhan:—I say all the provincial subjects should be transferred to popular control.

Sir Arthur Froom.—And you call it an intermediate stage?

Mr. Pradhan:—Yes I do. Proceeding Mr. Pradhan said that he wanted the amendment of the Act and the present constitution had had the trial it deserved but he had made certain suggestions to the Committee because he interpreted that the terms of reference precluded the Committee from making any recommendations for overhauling the Act or modifying the Act itself.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer:—You have been told one analogy. Now I shall put it this way. Suppose a man who knows swimming is thrown into the water but with one hand one leg tied. Can he swim?

Mr. Pradhan:—Of course not.

Sir Arthur Froom:—I did not mean that kind of analogy. At any rate my analogy is better. No one can be thrown into water in that condition and asked to swim.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer:—Do you recommend drastic measures in the hands of Ministers if certain local bodies mismanage their affairs?

Mr. Pradhan:—I would recommend Ministers possessing the power, but it should be exercised only when it is absolutely necessary.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer:—Why do you place the age of candidates for election to Legislatures above thirty?

Mr. Pradhan:—Because I don't want youngsters.

Sir Muddiman:—You like old men?

Mr. Pradhan:—And I want mature young men also.

Sir Mahomed Shafi:—You know that 21 is the minimum age for entering Parliament. Do you consider that work done by members of Legislatures in India is more difficult and more responsible than those by members in the House of Commons?

Mr. Pradhan:—I don't know how that question arises. Your question is one, which students of constitutional law would like to study.

Replying to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith witness said that the scheme which he had suggested for the Central Government, namely majority of Indian members on the Executive Council, who would be responsible to the Legislature and would resign on a vote of censure, was not Dyarchy.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith:—You don't think it is against human nature?

Mr. Pradhan:—No, otherwise I would not have made that suggestion.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer remarked human nature is not very logical.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith:—As regards fitness for responsible Government, you want to be judges of your own fitness?

Mr. Pradhan:—Yes. Every nation is entitled to judge every other nation, but it does not follow that every nation will accept the estimate formed by another nation.

Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. Pradhan said that Ministers did not think themselves responsible to Legislature. In certain cases they left aside the popular view and accepted the view of the Government as a whole.

MR. BARKAT ALI'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Mr. Barkat Ali was next examined on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League.

Replying to the President he said he is the vice-President of the Provincial League, which, he said, was the most representative political institution of the Punjab Mahomedans.

Answering the President's enquiry about its membership and political position witness replied there there were 300 to 500 members of the League. Its Executive constituted of a Council of 75 members. The League nominated a number of members during the last election and helped them through. Witness himself stood for election to the Assembly but was defeated by Mr. Sidiq Hussain a nominee of the Khilafat Committee.

Asked by Mr. Jinnah whether the Khilafat Committee ran candidates Mr. Barkat Ali replied that though openly the Khilafat Committee did not set up candidates the most prominent Khilafat candidates helped their (League's) candidates to get into Councils.

The President asked whether the witness held the Muslims would not accept any scheme, which did not satisfy the demands enumerated in the resolution passed by the last session of the League. Witness said that was so. The demand referred to by the President include proposals that no territorial redistribution should in any way effect the Muslim majority of population in the Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F., that the right of full religious liberty must be granted and the idea of joint electorates is not acceptable to the Muslims provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorates in favour of joint electorate.

Witness was next examined at length by Sir Muhamed Shafi. Mr. Barkat Ali replying to a series of questions of the Law Member agreed that majority of agriculturists in the Punjab were Mahomedans, that the interests of Mahomedans as well as Hindu and Sikh agriculturists were identical, that the towns having population over twenty thousand were very few in the Punjab, and that except in case of big towns there was no communal bitterness. He also stated that in towns communal quarrel was due to loaves and fishes of office.

Sir Muhamed Shafi asked whether the Land Alienation Act had not the support of the Hindu and Sikh agriculturists.

Witness said that was so.

Sir Shafi suggested, the Hindus possessed such wonderful capacity for adapting themselves to changing conditions that they took to English education before the Muslims, that Muslims took to English education only after Sir Said Ahmed started the movement and that the Punjab greatly responded to his call with a large number of schools, and that till this movement took strength Government posts were practically monopolised by Hindus and that Mahomedans naturally desired their share in the various administrative services and that the Hindus representing vested interests opposed this claim.

Witness agreed with all this.

Questioned further he replied that the present urban quarrel would be temporary and that soon both the communities would adjust themselves to reasonable proportions.

Sir Muhamed Shafi observed that the passing of the Land Alienation Act was represented by the urban Hindus as designed in the interest of the Mahomedan agriculturists, while as a matter of fact the opposition was between agricultural versus non-agricultural classes. Sir Muhamed added that since three or four years another cause of the trouble has been created by the Shuddi movement as a counter-movement to which the Mahomedans started the "Tablig" movement.

Mr. Barkatali agreed.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: Generally speaking is it a fact that in educational advancement, in social reform, and in awakening of political consciousness the Punjab is ahead of many other provinces?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: We may have something to say on behalf of other provinces. (Laughter.)

In reply to another question of the Law Member, witness replied that the League's goal was responsible and representative Government, that while territorial electorates might secure that object in case of homogenous communities it was essential in case of India to have communal electorates. Sir Muhamed Shafi instanced the case of Ireland where because of Protestant and Catholic differences between North and South two Governments had to be established there. Continuing Sir Muhamed reminded witness of the 1909 elections to the Punjab Legislature when the electorate was mixed. Then, he said, from the three constituencies of Lahore, one Hindu and one Mahomedan opposed each other and that the contest was really fought on a communal basis rather than political issues. Therefore a mixed electorate would provide periodically recurring causes of friction between the two communities.

Mr. Barkatali agreed with Sir Muhamed Shafi, and replying to questions about the position in the Punjab Legislative Council he said that voting in the Council had never taken any communal line, and that in fact prominent Mahomedans had joined with prominent Hindus in opposing the policy of the Mahomedan Minister, and that some Hindus on the other hand had supported Mr. Fazli Hussain.

Sir Muhamed Shafi next asked witness about relations between the first two Ministers, namely, Mr. Harkishanlal and Mr. Fazli Hussain.

Mr. Barkatali said they were very cordial. Both belonged to the Congress before taking up office, and during the three years Lala Harkishanlal voted with Mr. Fazli Hussain in support of his policy. As a matter of fact some Hindus were angry with the Lala for supporting his Mahomedan colleague. Witness knew for the first time by reading Mr. Harkishanlal's evidence that there was disagreement between the two Ministers.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness had any authority for stating that Lala Harkishanlal supported Mr. Fazli Hussain.

Witness: The fact that he did not resign proved that. If they could not agree how could they carry on so long.

Replying to Sir Muhamed Shafi, Mr. Barkatali said he was party to the conclusion of Congress-League compact at Lucknow. The objection put forward by Muslims in the Punjab was that although the compact granted them fifty per cent. representation in the Punjab they actually did not get it, because special constituencies returned Hindus, that is from the constituencies of landlord, University and industrial interests.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: So your complaint is that the Muslim community, although it represents fifty-five per cent. of the population in the Punjab, it has not even got fifty per cent. of seats agreed to in the compact?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: But that is not the fault of Hindus. Your grievance is against the rulers.

Witness: That is so.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: What is your solution?

Witness: In no instance should the majority be reduced to a minority or even equality.

Sir Muhamed next referred to that part of the League's resolution where it bodily reproduced the condition in the Lucknow compact that when two-third members of any community opposed a particular legislation it should not be passed. Sir Muhamed said this was also one of the essential conditions of the Lucknow compact. He asked whether witness considered it was just and fair that this provision should have been omitted when framing the existing constitution.

Witness said it should not have been omitted.

Sir Muhamed Shafi concluding asked Mr. Barkatali whether the province of Sind was in any manner connected with the Bombay Presidency and should be entirely separated from it?

Witness: Yes.

Replying to Sir Arthur, who next examined him, Mr. Barkatali said Lala Harkishanlal in opposing communal representation did not reflect the better mind of Hindus of the Punjab and might be included among the Die-hards.

Sir Arthur Froom, recalling the witness' statement about dispute among Hindus and Mahomedans in urban areas asked whether the grant of provincial autonomy would not aggravate the disputes.

Witness did not agree. He thought these were temporary and would be soon adjusted when there was collaboration between Ministers at the top and co-operation between the two communities in the Legislature under the system of responsible Government.

Sir Arthur pointed to Mr. Harkishanlal's statement that there was no collaboration between the two Ministers. Sir Arthur further referring to the allusion made by Sir Muhamed Shafi to Ireland asked whether Sir Muhamed suggested that the Punjab be divided between the Hindu and Muslim population. (Laughter.)

Sir Muhamed explained that he pointed out that, because of communal differences special measure had to be taken.

Sir Arthur asked witness whether he considered dyarchy had done its purpose.

Mr. Barkatali replied that it had proved capacity of Ministers and of Legislative Council, and had shown that Indian electors were intelligent and could send proper representatives.

Sir Arthur suggested that the description of witness of the Government of India as entirely irresponsible was right, because in many cases the Government had accepted the Assembly's opinion in preference to its own.

Witness replied that such things happened also in pre-reform days.

Questioned further by Sir Arthur, witness said he proposed to reserve Defence out of regard of British sentiment only.

Sir Arthur: Is it not in regard to the safety of your frontier?

Witness: No.

Sir Arthur: You think the Punjab will be saved if the British gave up defence? I can understand a man from Madras making such a statement but not from the Punjab.

Witness: The Punjab is the recruiting ground.

Sir Arthur: Yes I know that. But I am talking of administration of the army. Will you exempt the army budget from the vote of the Assembly?

Witness: Yes I will.

The Maharaja of Burdwan asked whether witness could give an instance where a Muhammedan candidate standing from the University possessing better qualification than his Hindu rival had been defeated in the University constituency.

Witness replied that the voting always went on communal lines and a Hindu voted for Hindu and because the vast majority of the University voters were Hindus there was no chance of a Muhammedan being elected from that constituency.

The Maharaja suggested that it might be provided that from the University and Industrial constituency Hindus and Muhammedans be returned alternatively. Would that meet the large part of Muslim grievance.

Mr. Barkatali agreed that it would.

The Maharaja next asked whether proprietors of land in the Punjab would like the transfer of land revenue to ministerial control.

Mr. Barkatali said they would welcome it.

THE LUCKNOW COMPACT.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness would be satisfied if the Lucknow Compact was adhered to.

Mr. Barkatali replied that his community now wanted that their majority in three provinces must not be reduced over to equality.

Mr. Jinnah: If the representation is 51 per cent they will accept it?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah mentioned that a committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League to meet other communities and come to adjustment was about to meet.

On the question of defence witness replying to Mr. Jinnah stated that India was already ready to take up defence of the country and that he was agreeing to reserve it only to meet British sentiment.

Mr. Jinnah: Do you mean that immediately you can produce a Commander-in-Chief, a commander, colonels and others?

Mr. Barkatali: Oh no. There must be training.

Mr. Jinnah: So what you want is immediate attention being given to proper training. Of course people of this country were deprived of arms by the British Government and thereby emasculated and demoralised. But you don't mean to suggest that the training is not required.

Witness: No there must be training.

Mr. Jinnah: How many years training, you think would suffice.

Witness: Ten years.

President: Ten years?

Witness: Certainly.

As for the point whether ten years were very much in the life of a nation. Mr. Jinnah said they were not. But asked that the present constitution was rotten constitution? Was it not? Witness did not follow the question.

Mr. Jinnah then instanced the following:—"I give you a knife and tell you that I won't give another for the next two years. Supposing the first time you use it its edge is broken and then you are asked to sharpen it, but you cant sharpen a knife when its edge is broken (laughter), would you agree to such a position?

Witness: No I won't.

Questioned further by Mr. Jinnah witness said both Hindus and Muhammedans of the Punjab were agreed in demanding the measure of advance proposed by him.

Replying to Sir Henry Moncrieffe Smith witness said that personally he objected to the appointment of Council Secretaries, who were largely whips of Ministers. There was nothing in the act to prevent appointment of Council Secretaries who would perform the functions of Parliamentary under secretaries. The Finance Department should be independent of both the halves of Government.

Mr. Barkatali will be further examined to-morrow.

NO CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

BENGAL CHAMBER'S OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have submitted a memorandum to the Secretary, Reforms Enquiry Committee. After giving a brief outline of the system of Government working of which is now under investigation, the memorandum says that as viewed by the European community it is not an ideal constitution. The provision made for representation of European commercial interests in the Legislative Assembly is most inadequate. Both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Bengal Council racial antagonism is now conspicuously displayed on every possible occasion. Obstruction is consistently practised and wrecking of councils and destruction of dyarchy are openly proclaimed as objects aimed at. No system of Government, however well constructed, can be fairly judged when it has to be carried on under conditions such as these. Conclusion at which the Chamber have arrived is that existing constitution might be made by exercise of loyal co-operation and good-will on the part of the members of the legislatures into a tolerably efficient scheme of Government. They are consequently of opinion that it would be a grave mistake to introduce any radical or important changes now. They do not know, of course, that such are in contemplation but presumably modifications of some sort are to be considered. A period of three or four years is a ridiculously short time in which to judge of merits of any new constitution. Furthermore the Government of India Act provides for appointment of a statutory commission after first ten years of existence of councils and the Chamber feels bound to protest emphatically against introduction of changes of consequence during the decennial period. The present political situation shows how a well established and efficient scheme of administration may be disorganised by what Chamber regards as unwise changes. To the Committee of the Chamber, it would seem to be imperative in interests of people themselves that this demand should be resisted for time being in expressing this opinion, they are not suggesting that there is no scope for an immediate enquiry; they quite recognise that there may be points of detail which can be enquired into now with advantage and in connection with which changes may be made which will improve the working of the scheme. But they are convinced that it would be in highest degree unwise to make changes of substance in the constitution until the statutory commission to be appointed under the Act has concluded its investigation. The Reforms scheme is a great experiment and it must be given sufficient time to enable its results to be thoroughly judged. Its authors recommended that its working should be revieved for first time after an interval of ten years. The practical experience of the scheme certainly does not lead to the conclusion that any further advance in the direction of responsible Government can be safely made within a shorter period and thereafter advance if any should be proportionate to the success attained.

"THE EXCISE DUTY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the very interesting and instructive articles recently contributed to your paper by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Cotton Excise Duties—the greatest fiscal injustice done to India—I would like to draw the particular attention of the Bombay millowners and of the Indian trading public generally to a remarkable speech made by Mr. Baldwin at Manchester and which has been reproduced in the London "Times" of the 28th July last. After expressing a desire to deal with the situation in India, Mr. Baldwin went on to say:—

"I make no apology for that, because I know, as you do, what *the Indian market means to Lancashire*. I am not going to day to shed tears for a past that cannot be altered, but I cannot help reflecting that had our statesmen 15 or 20 years ago succeeded, when it was found impossible to enter into a preferential arrangement with India, how much happier the outlook in that great country would be to-day for your trade than it is,.....Far from being able to enter into preferential arrangements with India, you find her since the war mistress of her own economic policy, and pursuing a policy that, in time, must make it more difficult yet for *our industries* than it is to-day."

The underlying idea of the above-quoted extract is that the industrial and fiscal policy for India should be framed not with an eye to the development and progress of India itself but with the object of benefiting the industries of England. It is very noteworthy that there is not a word in the above extract regarding the effects of the policy on India itself. In fact, Mr. Baldwin talks as if India is only a pawn to be used for the benefits of English industries and as if the Industrial Development of India itself is not to be considered at all —O tempora! O mores!—We all know Lord Curzon's famous words in his despatch to the Secretary of State on Imperial Preference. "All past experience indicates," wrote Lord Curzon, "that in the decision of any fiscal question concerning this country, powerful sections of the community at Home will continue to demand that their interests and not those of India alone, shall be allowed consideration." This remark is perfectly true and the most glaring illustration thereof is furnished by the Cotton Excise Duties. One should however have expected that this sort of thing would not be heard of again after the able and sympathetic manner in which the question of the industrial and fiscal policy for India was dealt with in The Montagu-Chelmsford Report and in the subsequent report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament who wrote that "Nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from White Hall." Mr. Baldwin's speech shows that there are still eminent politicians in England who stands in need of being taught the profound truth underlying this observation of the Select Committee of Parliament. I suggest that Mr. Baldwin's speech should not be allowed to pass unchallenged, and the Bombay Millowners' Association who appear to have actively taken up the question of Cotton Excise Duties should address a powerful open letter to Mr. Baldwin in condemnation of the unrighteous and unstatesmanlike remarks made by him at Manchester.—Yours etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

"A WELCOME SUGGESTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I admire, though I cannot say, I appreciate, the delicacy of feeling to which my esteemed friend Shriyut Mathuradas Tricamji has given expression in your columns this morning.

I do not stand in that intimate relationship that he does to Mahatma Gandhi, but from what little I know of Mahatmaji, I will say that he will appreciate my suggestion, which does not detract from but on the other hand adds to, the gracefulness of the function. I can assure him that spirit of commercialism was far from my mind in making the suggestion that I did. If two objects are served at one and the same time, where is the "prostitution" (I but cite the word mild Mathuradas has used) of function is more than I can imagine and much less than I can see. I have made the suggestion, and it now rests with the President and the Commissioner to accept it or not.

If it is not accepted, I will have the satisfaction of seeing it sacrificed on the altar of Moloch of mock sentimentalism.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, August 20.

ALLIANCE BANK CREDITORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

RESULT OF POLL ON RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Subject to final scrutiny the following is the result of the poll taken on the following resolutions proposed at the meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in liquidation) held on Wednesday the 13th of August, 1924:—

Resolution No. 1. Proposed by Mr. F. M. Leslie, seconded by Mr. A. Barrie Brown: "That this meeting, having considered the reports prepared by the Liquidators and the Committee of Investigation, is desirous that the liquidation be continued as a voluntary liquidation under the present liquidators and wishes to record its indignation at the past mismanagement which was the primary cause of the bank's failure and directs the liquidators to take such proceedings as counsel may advise against all responsible parties, such proceedings being instituted with the view of bringing the guilty parties to justice and recovering from those responsible for the benefit of the general body of creditors and shareholders any sums which are recoverable on account of misfeasance or otherwise. The liquidators are further directed that in instituting such proceedings due regard must be had of the expense involved and the probability of tangible results."

Creditors votes:—For 943, (Rs. 85,45 878) against 75 Rs. 13,03,577). Majority for 868 (Rs. 72,42,296). Shareholders votes: For 19 (10,411 shares) against 1 (25 shares), Majority for 18 (10,386 shares).

Resolution No. 2 proposed by Mr. B. C. Ghose seconded by Mr. A. K. Dutt that immediate legal steps be taken to recover from the directors and officers of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited (in liquidation) all sums lost approximately Rs. two crores owing to their negligence, breach of duty and reckless investment so that the creditors may be paid in full."

Creditors votes, for 135 135 (Rs. 19,56,814) against 947 (Rs. 81,77,488) majority against 782 (Rs. 62,20,674). Shareholders votes—for 1 (25 shares) against 16 (10,371 shares). Majority against 15 (10,346 shares).

Resolution No. 3.—Proposed by Mr B. C. Ghose seconded by Mr. A. K. Dutt that the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation be accepted so that the creditors may receive maximum benefit from the liquidation. Creditors votes for 119 (Rs. 19,08,085) against 928 (Rs. 8,33,35,574) majority against 809 (Rs. 64,27,487). Shareholders votes for 1 (25 shares) against 16 (10,371 shares). Majority against 15 (10,346 shares).

(Message is incomplete.)

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beasley who has been appointed a Judge of the Madras High Court arrived in Madras on Monday evening from Rangoon and assumed charge on Tuesday.

Shrimat Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, who was to arrive in Bombay yesterday, has been unavoidably detained in Madras in connection with the flood relief work and will start for Bombay next week.

Mrs. Amiruddin, wife of Mr. Amiruddin, Dy. Registrar, Madras High Court, has applied to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Madras University for permission to sit for B. L. Examination as a private candidate who has not attended the Madras Law College.—(A. P.)

PURSE TO MR. SAVARKAR,

RS. 12,000 COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

It has been decided to present a purse to Barrister Savarkar at the hands of Dr. Moonje at Nasik on 24th instant. Invitations to attend the ceremony are being sent to all contributors to the funds. Total collections have amounted to over Rs. 12,000.

DERAILMENT ON DHOND-MANMAD LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 20.

Owing to a serious derailment on Dhond and Manmad Chord line G.I.P.Ry. between Ahmednagar and Dhond, main line is blocked and through communication is not likely to be restored for another 24 hours, to 36 hours. Passenger trains are being transhipped. Cause of derailment is not yet known.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the Municipal Address to be presented to Mahatmaji on the 29th of this month, the suggestion, made by Mr. L. R. Tairsee is very happy, and it ought to be acceptable to all. But the question arises as to who should be the recipients of the *free* tickets that may be issued by the Municipal Executive. I beg to suggest that a great portion of the *free* tickets should be distributed amongst the deserving 'depressed' classes who are the least able to pay for their entrance and whom the Mahatma loves very much.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANDAS.

Bombay, August 19.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COUNCIL'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The Madras Representative Christian Council have issued an appeal to the Christian Churches and the public of India for funds for floods relief in Southern India and urge the churches to arrange immediately for special Sunday collection. They roughly estimate the amount that will be required for relief in Malabar to be 15 lakhs of rupees and 30 lakhs of rupees more for the other districts including Mysore. The subscription and donations may be sent to either Rev. J. Bassmore, Post Box 501, Madras or to the Honorary Treasurer, Madras Central Flood Relief Fund.

FLOODS IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

The Indus floods in Sind have immensely damaged the crops. Several villages have been destroyed. Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.C. has wired His Excellency the Governor of Bmbay urging expression of Government's sympathy and relief measures to be undertaken in consultation with the non-official committee specially appointed. He has also given notice to move in Bombay Council a resolution for remission of Land Revenue and suspension of Takavi loans and granting adequate financial assistance to agriculturists and other distressed people in flood-stricken parts of Sind.

FLOODS IN MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Punjab Government in a communique dealing with the serious floods caused by the Indus River in Muzaffargarh district state that the latest reports show that there has been no loss of life, though it is feared that damages to house and other property must be considerable. The Governor in Council desires to extend his sympathy to all those who have suffered by the inundation. The Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer and also the Assistant Director of Public Health, have proceeded to Muzaffargarh in order to co-ordinate official efforts and everything, which is for the moment possible is being done to cope with the situation. It is understood that provincial branches of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Associations have sent their representatives to the district to give any aid which it is within the power of these societies to render. The floods are now subsiding over the whole of the area affected and the branches in the canal embankments are being repaired.

"MAHARASHTRA" DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR FINED RS. 300.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Mr. Slaney, City Magistrate, Nagpur, has delivered judgment in the defamation case brought against Mr. Ogle, Editor "Maharashtra" by Rao Saheb Naimbalkar, Thasildar and Second Class Magistrate, for having stated in his paper that the complainant travelled in a first class compartment with a lower class ticket and that a malguzar friend paid the excess fare and penalty. The Court held that the allegation seemed to be an unwarranted and baseless fabrication and convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of three hundred rupees or in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 250 is to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The Magistrate further remarked that the accused was the Editor of a newspaper and responsible to the public and he was far from suggesting interference with the freedom of the press and he agreed that an editor was entitled to a certain amount of latitude but even he had got to remember that he could not write what he liked in a newspaper without exposing himself to penalties.

'KESARI' TO BEAR COSTS.

MR. KELKAR'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

Regarding an announcement in certain papers about the starting of a public fund to cover the amount of fines imposed in the late contempt of court cases on the "Kesari" of Poona and "Vinod" of Bombay Mr. N. C. Kelkar has made a declaration in the last issue of the "Kesari" that, though he feels deeply touched by the spontaneous offer of his friends and sympathisers to raise such a fund, the "Kesari" at the same time feels that it must bear its own costs this time and must very gratefully decline to receive any contributions towards the recoupment of the fine. Several moneyorders and payments received in the "Kesari" office were therefore very thankfully returned.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

RANCHI, Aug. 19.

Sir Henry Wheeler in opening the autumn session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council made a speech in the course of which he explained the reasons why the Government had introduced a resolution regarding the University buildings at Phulwari and mentioned that the Council would have full opportunity of considering all the suggestions.

TRIBUTE TO A SUCCESSFUL BANKER.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S REPLY

The following is the text of the reply of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to the address presented to him by the members of the Indian Mercantile Community of Calcutta, on his recent visit there, expressing their "Keen appreciation of his great services to the cause of development of banking in India:—

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S REPLY.

Raja Sahib, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish I could tell you adequately how touched and affected I am by the kindly thought that has prompted you to come here this evening and present me with an address couched in such terms of appreciation. I am indeed deeply grateful to you for the kindest of sentiments clothed in the kindest of words. Prize and value these as I do, I cannot but realize that the generosity of your hearts and the appreciative nature of your disposition have led you—perhaps unintentionally—to magnify what little I might have been able to do in the cause of indigenous banking and to overestimate what little services I might have rendered to the mercantile community. I, however, take the address as a token of appreciation and good-will and assure you that my most grateful thanks art yours for all that you have said in it and for the trouble you have taken in coming over here this evening.

Gratified and flattered though I am, I cannot refrain from saying something that may perhaps strike a discordant note in to-day's pleasant function. You speak of my work as the highest achievement by an Indian in the banking sphere; you speak of my having redeemed the fair name and reputation of the Indian banker; you speak of the remarkable progress of the Central Bank; you speak of my attempts at training a new generation of bankers which you call the most important aspect of the constructive work achieved by me in the field of Indian banking; and you speak of my being less anxious for my dividend than solicitous about financial safety. Yes, gentlemen, you have said all this in the kindness of your hearts and in the fullness of your knowledge; you have also made a reference to the systematic campaign of vilification that is day after day being carried on, and to the unrelenting attempts to be little what I have personally done and to disparage the work of the Central Bank. There is a coterie of men who, goaded by self-interest or jealousy, or God knows what, keep throwing dirst at the Bank hoping that some of it is bound to stick. Does it not suggest itself to them that there are many ways in which they can make themselves useful and serviceable to this country? And is it fair that because destruction is easier than construction they should persue the profession of "Credit Wreckers" as one of the papers in Calcutta has named them. If they feel they are endowed by nature with better knowledge, greater intelligence and wider experience surely they could find and create a scope for them by opening new Banks. Let them work according to their own ideals and show to the world what they are capable of doing in the interest of their country and for the benefit of trade and commerce. We would be only too glad to welcome them may, we would try to learn from them if they have anything to teach us in our line of business. As it is at present, they drag us to a Court of Law to teach us Arithmetic: calculations that 150 plus 50 equal to 200 and that 160 plus 40 can also make 200.

Indian Banking, ladies and gentlemen, is still in its infancy and there have been many a pitfall through which it has already passed and I am confident that with experience and age it will grow stronger and stronger. Organisation and honesty of purpose are the first requisites for its safe and sound growth. The habit of hoarding is to be eradicated and we have an uphill task to ameliorate our economic condition. To achieve this end the co-operation of shareholders, depositors and general public is chiefly needed to strengthen and encourage indigenous banking.

Considering the seriousness of the issues involved and the need of bringing them home to the public I need no apology for quoting George Rae, the distinguished author of "The Country Banker," who speaking of such shareholders observes:—

"The shareholder afflicted with that form of eccentricity which incites him to intermittent attacks on his own property has his counterpart in the man in Hogarth's picture who is sawing through the perch on which he is himself astride."

I make a very earnest appeal to you to bestir yourselves in this matter and move the authorities to take without loss of time such action as will bring amout a most desirable consummation. It is in this direction that you whole-hearted co-operation will go a great way towards securing safety for Banks as well as the Bank's customers, for the Banks against wreckless attacks of interested parties, for the customers against losses consequent upon the disturbance caused to the entire fabric of the credit market.

Now coming to business, you will remember that on the last occasion when I had the pleasure of addressing you here, on the occasion of the opening of the Calcutta Branch Premises of this Bank, I had referred to the very great stringency through which we had just passed and had ventured to suggest that to meet the situation efficiently and inspire confidence in financial circles a reversion to the old rate of 1s 4d. was urgently necessary as an automatic means of providing the additional currency that the country required. I am glad to see that this matter has now been taken up by Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay in the Assembly, and we shall hope that the Bills may be passed in the September Sessions of the Assembly and enable the country to look forward to the next busy season with more confidence as far as the supplies of the necessary funds to finance the crop are concerned. If these Bills are passed, I feel confident that we shall not see the kind of stringency in the money market that we have unfortunately experienced this year.

Before I take my seat I take this opportunity to thank most sincerely the whole clientele of the Central Bank for showing their full confidence and trust in me and the Central Bank by continuing their dealings in the ordinary course of business in spite of the futile attempts made to discredit me and my Bank's position. I need not assure them that we shall do our utmost to deserve the trust placed in us. We have so far done nothing for which we may have to feel sorry or be ashamed of, and all along our policy has been protect the interest of our depositors and to give effectual and efficient service to our clients.

It only remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, to thank you once again most heartily for your very great kindness to me personally, and, to the Bank as the representative of which I stand before you today.

INSULT TO NAWAB OF BHAWALPUR.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. B. D. Das, M.L.A., has given notice of the following questions to be asked in the September session of the Legislative Assembly:—

1. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a para in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 18th August (copy enclosed) regarding vagarics of a Passport officer on board S. S. "Naldera" at the Bombay Docks on the 15th August 1924?

(b) Is it a fact that this officer made the following remark:—"I don't care who he is, I am master here"?

(c) Will Government be pleased to inform the House the observations of the Hon'bles Messrs. Chatterjee and Lawrence regarding the conduct of this Officer?

(d) Will Government be pleased to inform the House if any exemplary punishment has been given to this officer? If so, what is the nature of such punishment?

2. (a) Do Government support this policy of their officers who purposefully shew discourtesy to Indians?

(b) In light of this revelation of annoyance to the Indian travellers will Government take into account the observations made by the non-official members of this House on 11th February 24 on the discussion of the Indian Passport (amendment) bill and take steps to repeal the Indian Passport Act?

(c) Do Government agree with the non-official view of this House that the Passport system is a nuisance and source of great annoyance?

3. (a) Have Government received a memorandum from Indian women at Simla on the question of Women Franchise?

(b) Will Government be pleased to advise the Reforms Enquiry Committee to enquire into the question of women franchise?

(c) Will Government be pleased to advise this Committee to call for evidence of representative Indian women on the question of women franchise?

LORD LYTTON'S INSULT.

4. (a) Are Government aware of the general tone of discourtesy of some of their officers to Indian womanhood exhibited all over the country?

(b) In view of the fact that Indian women are unrepresented in this House and in Provincial Legislatures, will Government adopt means to prevent repetition of such acts of discourtesies to Indian women?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of employing the services of their C.I.D. branch to collect statistics of discourtesy and insults to Indian womanhood offered by their officers?

5. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the protest meetings all over Bengal and also the resolution of the Swaraj Party held at Calcutta to protest against the insinuation at the honour of Indian women by a high Government official of Bengal?

(b) Will Government be pleased to inform the House if they agree with the expressed views of that gentleman?

A KATHIAWAR CHIEF'S DEATH

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A Political Department's communique says:—"A pathetic interest attaches to the announcement made in the "Gazette of India" dated the 16th of August that his Imperial Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to grant a personal salute of 9 guns to Thakor Shri Karansinghji C.S.I., the Thakor of Lakhtar in Kathiawar. After this notification had actually gone to the press the news was received of the death of the Thakor Sahib who was a venerable figure among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. He was the ruler of a senior 3rd class State in Kathiawar and succeeded to the *gadi* of the State at the age of six months. At the time of his death he had been on the gadi for over 78 years. During his long rule he gained reputation as a wise and just Ruler devoted to the interests of his people.

The Amritsar Municipality has provided certain facilities for sweepers, has sanctioned uniform for their Jamadars, allotted Rs 1,000 to be distributed to them as awards if they render satisfactory services during the ensuing malaria season, and further promised to consider the question of granting them land for erection of their temple.—(A. P.)

Through communication between Begayet and Tagoayi on the Henzada Bassein section of the Burma Railway has been restored after eighteen days.—A.P.

3 CONGRESSMEN RETURNED.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The results of the Municipal elections held in the City last Saturday exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the even supporters of the Congress Municipal Party. Out of four seats three were wrested by the Congress Municipal Party's nominees, and they were the most important victories in that those who had long monopolised three of the first rate constituencies in the City were dislodged from their seats inspite of frantic efforts to retain them. Mr. V. Tirumalai Pillai, the elected President of the City Council who represented the Vepery division for a number of years, was defeated by Mr. Shafi Mohamed a Congress nominee, after a close fight. The Park Town seat, which was held continuously for the past fifteen years was won by Abdul Hameed Khan another Congress candidate, while Mr. Chakarai Chetty was easily elected for Choolai division. The results of the election clearly show whither the wind is blowing. It also shows the confidence of the people in the Congress Municipal Party, which is being led very ably by Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Messrs. R. Krishnadas Lala and Abdul Haid Khan have been declared elected to the Madras Corporation.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE

WHY CROWN PROSECUTOR NOT CONDUCTING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

The Government of Madras has issued a press communique giving a consolidated answer to the series of interpellations in the local Legislative Council asking for reasons why the Crown Prosecutor did not conduct the Imperial Bank Fraud case and why departing from the practice of entrusting the conduct of State prosecutions to its law officers, Mr. Nugent Grant, Bar-at-Law, was appointed special public prosecutor. The Government explain their action as due to the peculiar circumstances of the case and the intimate acquaintance which Mr. Nugent Grant, as a permanent retainer of the Bank, possessed regarding the affairs of the Bank. The communique also explains why the conduct of the case was not entrusted to the then Advocate-General. It says that owing to the fact that the Advocate-General required the case to be studied afresh and that it was in contemplation to appoint him as acting Judge of the High Court, he was not asked to conduct the case.

NO PROTECTION TO CEMENT INDUSTRY.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S VIEWS?

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have communicated their views to the Tariff Board offering the strongest opposition to any assistance to Indian industry in the form of protective tariff. They say there is no trade in Burma in cement manufactured in India as attempts made by users here to employ it have proved unsuccessful, chiefly because Indian manufacturers have taken no interest in Burma market. Hitherto only one attempt has been made to produce cement in Burma but the product has been found to be unsatisfactory and the works had to close down. Burma is therefore dependent on imports from abroad and these imports have increased from 10588 tons in 1919-20 to 29135 tons in 1922-23, thereby showing the efforts being made in Burma to overtake the lack of development in the past and indicating still greater imports in future to meet large programmes of constructional work ahead both in communications and buildings. Burma would not be a gainer by any form of protection given to Indian manufacturers of cement owing to the permanent handicap of high transport and handling charges between India and Burma. Burma's share of population of India is only four per cent, while her share of the imports into India and Burma combined has risen to twenty-four per cent. of the total value; and any protective customs tariff would result in the payment by Burma of seven to eight times her proper share. For these reasons, the Chamber urge that assistance to Indian cement industry if any should be given by means of bounty. The Chamber have not offered any comments on paper, printer's ink, boots and shoes and magnesium chloride referred to the Tariff Board for investigation.

POLICE S. I. CONVICTED OF EXTORTION

(Associated Press.)

SAHARANPUR, Aug. 19.

Sub-Inspector Ghulam Rasul has been sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees on charge of extortion and illegal confinement. The Sessions Judge has rejected his bail application.

A Jodhpur message says:—Bikaner-Kalayat branch will be closed for public traffic from 22nd instant to 15th proximo for completion of repairs.

An Allahabad message says:—The Association of local Vaids and Hakims has presented a memorial to the Municipality to open Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in different wards of the city for the benefit of the people.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

SECRETARY'S EXAMINATION

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 18.

The re-examination of Mr. Bhauram Balkrishna, Secretary of the Bhiwani Mills Head Office, Bombay, was resumed to-day in connection with the misappropriation of the 800 bales of cotton. After going through the ledger the number of shades standing in the name of Tarachand and Murlidhar from 1921 to 1923 were recorded. The witness stated 2,000 shares of hundred rupees each had been transferred in 1920 to Rai Bahadur Bishesharlal Halwasia and two others. The public prosecutor then read out from the share certificates certain names of persons to whom the prosecution alleged those shares had been mortgaged by the accused and asked the witness if those names had been recorded in the books.

The witness replied in the negative.

The prosecution alleged that over and above their own shares the accused mortgaged several forged shares. At this the defence pointed out that the alleged forgery of the shares was a separate case and that it could not be brought in then. The prosecution dropped or reserved further questions on this point.

Continuing the witness stated that the accused did not inform the Head Office either of the sale of the 808 bales of cotton that had been purchased on behalf of the mill or of the substituted transaction of the above bales. The witness was shown through the various correspondence between the Head Office and the Bhiwani Office regarding certain discrepancies in the latter's statements substituted to the former regarding 10 bales and 72 bales of yarn. Witness said that no satisfactory replies had been received in Bombay.

CASE ADJOURNED.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 20.

Further hearing of the Bhiwani Cotton Mill Fire Case stands adjourned to 23rd instant owing to the sudden death of Rai Bahadur Tarachand, son-in-law of Seth Hernarain Jiyanand of heart disease.

BHIWANI COTTON MILL'S NEW NAME.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 20.

Rai Bahadur Bishesharlal Halwasia, the new owner of Bhiwani Cotton Mill which was sold by auction at Bombay last July, has taken charge of the mill and its name has been changed into Shri Bankteshwar Spinning and Weaving Mills. It is expected that the mill will commence work next month.

'PADIYETTAM' CEREMONEY.

YOUNG MAHARAJA'S INITIATION.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 20.

This morning the ceremony known as Padiyettam which literally means "ascending the steps" and signifies ascending the Musnad and becoming Padmanabha Dasan or vassal of the deity. Sri Padmanabha was performed in the Sri Padmanabha Swamy temple within the fort and adjacent to the palace. All the Hindu State officials were present. With the ceremony the young Prince becomes a minor Maharaja. The young Maharaja took his sword in his hand visited the srines close by, made the usual presents gave an elephant to the temple and walked in state to the Palace. Her Highness the unior Ranee was present at the function. Hereafter, the Minor Maharaja will be attended at all religious functions till the attainment of his majority when he will rule the State.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The religious installation ceremony of Elaya Rajah of Travencore will take place on 20th instant in Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple at Trivandrum while a public Durbar in connection with the same ceremony will be arranged to take place on another auspicious occasion. Until the Elaya Rajah attains his majority the Senior Rani of Travancore will rule as the Regent.

The ruling family has received a message of sympathy in their bereavement from His Majesty the King-Emperor.

BELGAUM ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 19.

A correspondent wires:—The Belgaum Municipality had voted unanimously welcome address to His Excellency the Governor and had authorised a Sub-Committee to draft the address but the Sub-Committee having introduced some controversail matters regarding the Government's educational policy, appointment of Honorary Magistrates and creation of separate Mahomedan electorate, there was great dissatisfaction among the municipal councillors. At a special meeting convened on 19th instant the subject of deleting controversial portions was discussed and ten members voted for the deletion and six including the President voted against it, but fifteen members being necessary under the law to support the motion of deletion the matter remains as it is. It is understood that several members are unwilling to sign the address though they are going to remain present on the occasion.

HELP YOURSELVES.

LORD GOSCHEN'S ADVICE TO BACKWARD CLASSES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Welcome addresses by the Madras Landholders' Association, Anglo-Indian Association, Catholic Indian Association, Indian Christian Association, and Matrus Adidravida Mahajanasabha were presented to-day to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Goschen at the Banqueting Hall. His Excellency in the course of a joint reply thanked the different bodies and said that it was a great assistance to him to feel that he had their sympathy and goodwill. Referring to the representations made by the Adidravidas His Excellency observed "You refer to yourselves as the depressed or backward class. The expression at first puzzled me not because I was not already aware of the problems presented by the position of your community in India, but because the title itself is curious and unfamiliar to an Englishman. I sympathise much with the difficulties of your position and understand that they are such as make men dispirited and dejected. Indeed the difficulty of the problem is that once men have reached or been put in such a position their own outlook and disposition often becomes such as to make it difficult for them to attain any other. This, however, is a matter in which you must help yourself, for no outsider can do much for you. I would remind you that the policy now followed for India is increasingly one of self-government and it is a corollary of this policy that the people must learn more and more to rely on their own strength and to look to themselves for help. You have now the support of the Government and I am glad to find how much use you make of that support, but you must realise that the time is now short and that if you wish to bring yourselves up to the level of other communities while you have still this special support you must now and at once make very special efforts". Dealing with the attitude which other castes sometimes showed towards them the Governor said that it was the backward element in the composition of those others and one which was doing much to hold back the whole people of this country, but His Excellency added "You also can do something to correct it for as you improve your position others will recognise that improvement and give you credit for it."

MADRAS ENTERTAINMENT TAX BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Discussion was resumed to-day in the Madras Legislative Council on the Chief Minister's motion for the appointment of three Council Secretaries on a salary of Rs. 500 each per mensem. An amendment was proposed by Sami Venkatachalam Chetty fixing their salaries at Rupee one. The supporters of the amendment contended that there was no necessity for the appointment of these secretaries and if the Ministers wanted help of such Secretaries they should be paid from the salaries of the Ministers.

The Chief Minister maintained that the Ministers' work had become so complicated and overgrown that Council Secretaries were indispensable. He held that the opposition to his motion was prompted by party considerations. The amendment was defeated and the Minister's motion carried.

There was some opposition again when the Chief Minister introduced the Madras Local Authorities' Entertainments Tax Bill. The object of this Bill is to enable certain local bodies to find an additional source of revenue by taxing amusements and entertainments. Power is reserved to the local Government to exempt certain classes of amusements and entertainments from the operations of this Act.

The opposition apprehended that certain classes of amusements like betting on horse races would from escape the clutches of this Bill while cinema, theatres, circuses, etc., would be taxed. These classes of amusements were necessary even for the poor classes and the proposed measure was likely to operate badly on such enterprises. To a query whether horse races were included in this Bill the Chief Minister replied in the affirmative. He also pointed out that the Bill did not contemplate to inflict any hardships on the poor classes as the ticket holders of the lowest value would be let out. The Bill could be improved to the satisfaction of all during the select committee stage and he asked the House not to oppose its introduction.

The Bill was then introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

Against Hot Weather Ailments By Keeping Baby's Own Tablets In Your Home.

It is foolish to give medicine to children who do not need it. But neglect is dangerous when the little ones show signs of sickness, especially during the hot months, for what appears to be a slight indisposition may rapidly develop into serious or even fatal illness at this time of year.

Most of the ailments of infants and young children arise from disordered stomach and bowels. It is by gently yet efficiently cleansing the bowels and sweetening the stomach that Baby's Own Tablets ward off attacks of cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery, relieve colic, indigestion, cromp and colds, reduce fever. They also alleviate the pains of teething, expel worms, soothe the nerves and quickly bring peaceful sound health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates and narcotics, and can do nothing but good to even the youngest infant. This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

SPORTING NEWS.

CHARITY MATCH.

IN AID OF ST. DUNSTANS'

CALVERT'S BRILLIANT GOALKEEPING.

Although there was not a huge crowd to watch the second charity game of the season between the two strings of the West Yorks in aid of St. Dunstans Home for blind soldiers the game was quite lively and as keenly contested as the Gymkhana-Yorks affair on Saturday last. The first XI won by 3 goals to 1 after an uphill struggle. Had it not been for the superb goalkeeping of Calvert the "B" would certainly have lost by a larger margin. Where the second string failed to equal their opponents was in their passing. The senior forwards succeeded with their short passes which baffled the "B" halves. The defence of the latter was none too strong while in accuracy and sting the shooting of the "A" forward was extremely good. At half time the teams changed sides with a blank board. The "B" drew first blood but the seniors were not going to give in. Two shots were sent past Calvert in three minutes and in ten minutes the "A" scored three goals. The most interesting feature was the sudden turn of play in favour of each side after a goal had been scored.

The band of the Yorks played a programme of music from 5 p.m. and at the advertised hour the teams lined up, "A" team defending the Bandstand end.

The teams were:—

WEST YORKS "A".

Cole; Rhodes and Bowron; Gott, Holmes and Howdon; Worton, Hallam, McHale, Jones and Johnson.

WEST YORKS "B".

Calvert; Conway and Smith; Nicholson, Clarke and Woolston; Oakes, Moore Thompson, Wild and Godlington.

Referee: Mr. F. W. Thornback.

The "A" team opened the attack and off a pass from the right Jones lost a good opportunity while taking his time. Their next effort ended in Hallam shooting wide. The "B" forward then secured their first opening and threatened to score but Holmes the "A" team centre-half tackled successfully. With a pass from Godlington, Moore had the goalie down and again Holmes averted a calamity with a timely kick. The short passing of the "A" quintette was a problem to the "B" halves and the latter's defence was severely tried in the middle of the initial period. But Calvert was unbeatable high shot and low shots at all ranges were tackled by him with a coolness and agility that was admirable. A pass from Holmes gave possession to Hallam who low drive would have beaten many a goalie was well held by Calvert.

The "B" defence effected a clearance and their forwards had something to do now. Godlington got down the left wing and his centre was followed by quite an exciting melee near the "A" goal and the supporters of the "B" expected a good but the attacking forwards were too late and as on every other occasion Holmes came to the rescue. Half-time brought no score.

After a few minutes' play the "B" sprang a pleasant surprise. With a good run they secured a corner and Godlington scored with a beautiful head from the flag kick by Oakes. From now the "B" forwards swept the "A" defence off their feet for a few minutes and there was every possibility of another goal. The "A" halves relieved pressure after ten minutes and Johnson was entrusted with the ball. The "B" forwards overran the "A" territory again and had several excellent opportunities but they always dodged about to create still better positions and thereby lost the ball. The equaliser of the "A" came after 15 minutes' play through Jones who securing the ball from a distinctly off-side position had the goalie at his mercy. Three minutes later Johnson scored the winning goal with a fine kick at close quarters. The "A" had it all their own way after this and shots poured in from all quarters but Calvert held his own against heavy odds and his brilliant clearances evoked prolonged cheers. Five minutes before the final whistle with a left kick Hallam increased the lead off a pass from Jones.

At the end of the game, Mr. J. A. Kay President of the W. I. F. A. congratulated the winners and thanked all those who had worked for the charity matches. He also thanked the spectators for having responded so well and announced that over Rs. 4,000 were collected in the two matches. The O. C. of the West Yorks was thanked for their excellent band which had provided good music. The sale and collections amounted to Rs. 1,011. Saturday's collections were Rs. 3,023. The winning team was presented with medals awarded by Mr. Colin Ross.

The Mohan Bagan of Calcutta have entered the Rovers Tournament.

There are fourteen entries for the Tournament including 9 outside teams.

The Middlesex Regt. who recently defeated the Durhams and K. S. L. I. are expected to produce fine football and an old footballer thinks that the West Yorks might get half a dozen goals from them.

A SEVERE NERVE TEST

Experiences of an English Engineer.

The menace of the submarine and the ever-present danger of the floating mine ruined the nerves of many a strong man who sailed in the Mercantile Marine during the war. Mr. William A. Tomlinson, of 12 Cragg Street, Barrow-in-Furness, faced these perils during the whole of the war. He was second engineer in the coasting service, which saw the most dangerous calling of all. No wonder his nerves broke down, and when in addition he suffered the loss of two brothers, one who fell in France and another who sank with a British submarine, one can realise his burden. Finally, through being so run down he became a victim of influenza and pneumonia.

It was when in a condition of collapse and a complete nervous wreck he tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read about them, and he had also been recommended to take them. In three days, he explained to a reporter, he felt them doing him good, and soon he was feeling infinitely better.

Mr. Tomlinson, who is thirty-one years old, then returned to the sea, but misfortune dogged him, and he suffered more trouble in the death of his mother. Finally his nerves broke down again. "I was afraid to eat; I could not look at food, and my nerves got so bad that I could not rest at all. I always had terrible fears, and was afraid sometimes to cross the road. I imagined all kinds of things. My nerves were so bad that even the opening of a door startled me.

"I took doctor's medicine but derived no permanent benefit, and I therefore decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. In a few days I began to feel their good effect. I continued with the Pills, and soon my appetite returned, and I was able to go out without experiencing the distressing symptoms. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are splendid, they seem to give you new energy and life. I have recommended them to several people who have also benefited as I have."

If you are a sufferer from nervous weakness, or from any other disorder arising from impure watery blood, be wise and begin to build up your own health to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of dealers, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottle. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LONDON, Aug. 19

Nourse took 2 for 63, Blanckenberg took nil for 122. Carter took 3 for 85 and Pegler took 3 for 128.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket Matches which began on Saturday:—

Gloucester vpersus Kent:—Kent won on the 1st innings. Kent's first innings totalled 76. Parker took 3 for 24, and Dennett 4 for 28.

Worcester versus Northampton:—Worcester won on the first innings. Worecter made 169 in their second innings Root scoring 60. Jupp took 4 for 45. Northampton made 166 for 5 Woolley scoring 51.

Yorkshire versus Leicester:—Yorkshire won by 92 runs. Yorkshire made 203 run in the second inning. Robinson scoring 56 not out. Bale took 4 for 47. Leicester made 159, Geary scoring 63 not out. Waddington took 5 for 57.

Hampshire versus Essex:—Hampshire won on the first innings. Hampshire's first innings totalled 205 Tennyson making 67.

Derby versus Notts:—Derby won on the first innings, notts made 212 in their first innings Carr making 101, and G. Gunn 51. Heath took 5 for 34. Derby made 127 for 4 in their second innings.

There was no play in matches between Somerset and Surrey at Tauton and Warwick and Lancashire at Birmingham. Matches were abandoned, no points being scored in championship.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the Scottish Football League:—
Partick 2, Celtic 2.
Third Lanark 2, Hamilton 1.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R F A BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The Gymkhana were really unfortunate in losing against the B.B. R.F.A. by 3 goals to 1 on Wednesday evening. The inclusion of Lynn has greatly strengthened the R.F.A. defence which was none to bad. A margin of two goals was hardly a fair index of the game as the Gymkhana had the major share in attack throughout both periods. The initial period was fairly even and the ball travelled up and down in quick succession five minutes before the call of half time Irvine registered the only goal of the Gymkhana. The Wandley Road players had golden opportunities but they failed to utilize any. They had more chances and better ones than their opponent but their inside men while trying to get in a good shot resorted to passing at the R.F.A. goal mouth and invariably lost the ball. Etherington who is certainly the best tricky forward in the league played a sound and vigorous game but his shots were one and all negotiated by Lynn. With the best intentions Etherington, passed the ball to the right when he should have shot himself but there was hardly any space to get in a good kick. Gardiner who plays a round game was out paced by Ford twice and with fatal results. Lynn was too good to be caught napping. Before half time was Whisted Ridyard secured the equaliser for the R.F.A. Off a pass from Abbott Ford ran through the defence and out paced Gordiner scoring the second goal.

The same player was responsible for the third goal which was the result of a splendid individual effort. Gardiner being beaten, Edwards ran out to save but the rebound left Ford in possession and a third goal was scored. The Gymkhana then put forth their best and play was confined to the R.F.A. goal area and Lynn was called upon to save a few dangerous shots. In spite of their strenuous efforts the Gymkhana failed to reduce the margin, teams were:—

R.F.A. Lynn; Kelly and Gabriel; Rogers, James and Banks; Ardagh Ford, Abbott, Rldyard and Allen.

Bombay Gym:—Edwards Leach and Gardiner; Lowry, Reid and Hillman, Gillespie, Pitt, Jovine, Etherington and Sparshott.

Referee: F. W. Thornback.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

During week ending 20th August 1924 a temporary break in monsoon set in at beginning of week. During the first three days rainfall was mainly confined to Burma and Northeast India where it decreased considerably on the 16th when break became very pronounced over the whole of country on 17th. However with appearance of low pressure region over centre of bay an appreciable strengthening of bay monsoon occurred in Burma and on 18th the Arabian Sea monsoon also showed signs of slight improvement giving local rain in interior of peninsula. By the end of the week a further strengthening occurred in the bay monsoon and rainfall increased materially in Burma and Assam but improvement in the Arabian Sea monsoon has not been so well marked. Rainfall occurred locally in Simla, Kumaon Hills practically during the whole week. Total rainfall of the week over the country is 51 per cent. in defect of normal.

RACES! TIPS! RACES!

DON'T FAIL TO RISK FIVE RUPEES ON TURF EXPERT'S SELECTIONS FOR THE FIFTH EXTRA RACES. YOUR RETURNS WILL BE EXCELLENT. MANY HIGH DIVIDENDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DECLARED AND STILL THERE ARE A FEW MORE BEFORE THE BIG MEETINGS COMMENCE. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO., 190, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

(Continued from page 6.)

has been captured by the Japanese. In 1890 the exports of yarn from Bombay to China amounted to more than three hundred thousand bales. In 1923 only fifty thousand bales were exported. In 1888 China bought over 15 million yards of Indian piecegoods from Bombay Mills while in 1923 she bought only two thousand yarns. East Africa is another market from which India is gradually being shut out. The Japanese have extended their operations as far afield as Kenya and Uganda and are reaping a rich harvest. The trade between India-Burma and East Africa in 1920 amounted to 63 per cent. of the total. In 1924 we have only 24 per cent. In the unbleached classes Japan now heads the list with 56 per cent. of the total as against 49 per cent in 1922 and only 8 per cent. in 1920. Japan undoubtedly has progressed, but at the expense of India. In 1890 less than ten thousand yards of Japanese piecegoods were imported into India. In 1923-24 the imports of Japanese piecegoods reached the huge total of 122 million yards.

India—Japan's Dumping-ground

These figures go to show that India, China and East Africa are now happy-hunting grounds, for Japan and what it is more, India is a very handy dumping ground also. She has successfully shut out Indian goods from her market by the adoption of high protective duties and is exporting to this country an increasing quantity of her own piecegoods which, although made from cotton grown in India, are being sold at a price that is below the cost price of the indigenous article. The point, of course, is How can Japan do this? The answer is by means of bounty fed freights for their raw materials from India and America and similar concessions from Japan's bounty fed steamers which carry the manufactured article to this country. The leading steamship company of Japan receives an annual subsidy of six million yen, supposedly for carrying the mails, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that such a huge subsidy is paid to enable the company to quote extremely low rates of freights to Japanese merchants and mills, because for a period of ten years before the late war, although this particular steamship company made a loss on each year's working, the subsidy enabled them to wipe out the loss and pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per year. Further State aid is given to the Japanese Textile Industry by means of the high tariffs which are in force against foreign manufactures. This gives the Textile Industry the protection it needs to secure a high rate for its productions in the Home markets and incidentally enables it to dump the residue in India at prices with which the Indian Textile Mills cannot hope to compete.

Lord Hardinge's Government raised an alarm in 1915 when it stated in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India that without adequate aid from Government, India would become more and more a dumping ground for the manufactures of foreign nations. This unfortunately is only too true and everybody in this country who has the best interests of India at heart will readily appreciate that its Textile Industry at present is as much in need of considerate treatment by Government as any of the other indigenous industries which have lately been clamouring for the protection which Government has stated it will afford to all industries which can state a good case for it. India's Textile Industry does not at present ask for considerate treatment to extend to protection and representatives definitely stated so in evidence before the Fiscal Commission, but the industry does demand the abolition of an Excise Duty which has undoubtedly hampered its progress for a quarter of a century. To illustrate the clogging effect of the Excise Duties attention is drawn to the case of the Bombay mills in 1923 which paid in Excise Duty about Rs. 100 lakhs. The total losses incurred in this year amounted to Rs. 117 lakhs (including this duty) and is evident therefore that had there been no Excise Tax on production the loss to the Bombay mills would have been comparatively insignificant. The case just quoted very clearly illustrates the extent to which a modern weaving mill can be handicapped by an Excise Duty on its productions even in normal years. In times of trade depression the economic unsoundness of this duty becomes more apparent because it frequently compels a mill to close down entirely or to adopt short-time measures. A mill will continue to work even though it may be incurring a loss of say one or two per cent. just to keep its labour force together, but it cannot be expected that a mill should keep its doors open if the losses involved are in the region of say 10 per cent. The Excise Duty may then at times be actually responsible for the closing down of certain mills and the consequent loss of employment to thousands of mill operatives. It is not necessary to enlarge on the disastrous effects on labour of the stoppage of even two or three large cotton mills nor on the consequent loss of revenue to the State. It is sufficient perhaps to show that the actual effect in bad times, of the Excise Duty is to force mills to close their doors and so cut their losses.

A Monstrous Burden

The Textile Industry of India cannot hope to expand so long as Government insists on its pound of flesh from the oldest indigenous industry in the country nor can it hope to retain its hold on even the Indian markets while the Japanese cloth manufacturer is shown so much consideration that he is able not only to hold his own market but to flood India with his surplus productions. This then is the case for the Textile Industry of India and surely a stronger case for the removal of a great Fiscal injustice has never been presented. A writer in the "Outlook" in 1912 said:—

"There is not a single foreign country nor a single British Possession which has placed such a monstrous burden as an Excise Duty on its own manufactures. The only effect of such an act of economic insanity on the part of a country is to throttle its own industries."

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, August 21.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2462-22—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and anr v Bhagwandas Negindas, Thakoredas and Co.

4153-23—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and anr v Bhagwandas Negindas, Thakoredas and Co.

3719-23—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lakhaji Dollaji and Co v Haridas Jadavji, Purnanand C and J.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

088-17—Merwanji K and Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Crawford B and Co, N C Dalal and Co, Payne and Co, Manchershaw and N, Rele and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand and anr v Anant Narayen Deolalikar and anr, M B Chothia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3440-21—Subnis and G, Hirachand Ramchand and another, v Gautamchand Bhaichand, Dharansi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

311-24—Shah and Ch, Balubhai D Shroff v The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

4474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomd Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lunjdharam v Abdul Tyab Cassamji and ors, Judah and S.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors Wadia G and Co.

463-23—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchaj Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

4153-23—Madhavji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and anr v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanmandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

248-24—Manohar and Co, Atmaram Harichandra Rane, v Saula Sadoo Rajpure, Manilal and K.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

5145-23—Captain and V, His Highness Sultan Oomer Bin Amar Shamsher Nawazjung Bahadur and another, v Shavacksham D Daver, Vachha and Co.

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Esoofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.

1467 24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.

955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Gooliji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

701 24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Hussein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.

335 24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

SHORT CAUSES.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

851-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chapra v Shariff Ahmed Fazludin, Dabholker and J.

2161-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Karsondas Mulji and another v Gooculdas Damodar and others, N C Dalal and Co, Dabholker and J.

131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M B and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

257-20—Thakoredas and Co, Ramkison Kesserdeo v Kisonram Jivanram, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4426 23—Mulla and M, Ghanshan Sitaram and others, Maganlal Dipchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

590-22—Smetham and Co, Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr, vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5281-22—Kanga and Co, Motilal Lalubhai, v Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

334-23—Little and Co, W Dayle and another v L L Telly and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3256-22—Tyabji D and Co, Aminabeo, wife of Esmailji Lookmanji and another, v Adamally Rahimbhoy and another, Mantri and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, v Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh and another Amarchand and M.

3587-23—Parelkar and M, Sadashiv Laxman Thosar and another, v Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, Dubash and Co.

4642-23—Rele and Co, Ranchordas Pragji and Co, v Gomtibai widow, Raghnaya N and Co.

3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4706-23—Malvi M R and Co, Govindas Tulsidas, v Liladhar Madanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

984 23—Ferreira and V, Nathibai widow, v Bachubai widow, Pandia and Co.

3033-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khisty, v T Bottle Shah Gillini, Crawford B and Co.

1725-24—Thakoredas and Co, Goreksha Shivlal Nathuram Baldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

961-24—Rustomji and G, Ismail Virji v Pragji Dayal Hariani and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

2447-23—Mauari and Co, Laxman Narayen v Morar Narayen, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2627-24—Motichand and D, The HindustanCo-operative Insurance Society Ltd v Gangadhar Ramchandra Shirgaoker.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kulsumbai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

2122-24—Manubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons v Jamnadas Harakji, Shamrao M and H.

2068-24—Craigie B and C, Fleming Shaw and Co v Dadiba Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

4977-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ambaram Motichand v Badridas Hanmandas, Tyabji D and Co.

2317-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation Co Ltd v Ibrahim Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

4928-22—Jamsedji R and D, Velbai widow v Kaikhusru Rattonji and ors, Crawford B and Co.

4935-22—Jehangir and S, Ardeshir Edulji Cooper v Kondaji Bapooji, Judah and S.

1606-22—Surveyor and Co, Stanley Langford and Co v Chhogmal Ratanchand and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

4391-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Keshavlal Wadilal and anr, Dikshit M and Co.

2389-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

2541-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ayub Noormahomed Durbar v Eastern Chemical Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Khayum Kikabhoy Ganjy v Husseinboo widow and anr, Shamrao M and H.

2449-22—Unwalla P and P, Ishwardas Hariram v Gowrishanker Mohanlal Trivedi, Tyabji D and Co.

2450-22—Madhavji and Co, Shaikali Gulamhusein v Ahmedali Mulla Abdealli Tapia, Shamrao M and H.

2451-22—Vachha and Co., Dona Fatta and Co v Maneckbai widow, Mulji Th and Co.

2452-22—Manubhai and Co., Nanji Jetha v Soni Vithal Ranji and another, Dubash and Co.

2460-22—Little and Co., Badrudin Rajbhai and another v Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Padamji, Kanga and Co.

1811-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Shivakram Shivrandas v Maniram Sampatsing and another, Motichand and D.

S C Ct 1592/10778-23—Dharamsi D and Co, Adamji Haji Dawood and Co v Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.

5372-21—Craigie B and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

4594-21—Jamsedji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co v Jamnadas Harprasad.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hitji Jairam v Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L.

LONG CAUSES.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1426-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Manekchand v Thansukhlal Sarangi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871 23—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

733-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788 22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji R and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Godhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

886-22—Chitnis K and M, Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersy and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846 22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848 -22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849 -22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagasbhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

906 .22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Husein Esaji Tajibhoy, Dallas and Co.

920 -22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Aboodi Monashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

134-22—Arseshir H D and Co, Jaya Kumari widow, vs. Ranchhodlas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935 -22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

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CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

The Civil Justice Committee presided over by the Hon. Justice Mr. Rankin and consisting of Justice Mr. Stewart and Dr. F. X. D'Souza, I.C.S., and Mr. G. M. Gupte, Advocate (a co-opted member from Bombay), commenced its sitting in Bombay on Wednesday at the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. The first witness examined by the Committee was Mr. A. Kirk-Smith, one of the three representatives of the Bombay Law Society. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court, was also examined by the Committee. A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In the share market to-day Howrah and Clive were practically unaltered with hardly any fluctuations. Budge Budge, National, Lothian, Cheviot, Baliy Kamarhatty and Lawrence were strong features and buyers of Fort Gloster had to advance their limits by about rupees twenty-five to fulfil their contracts. Coals exhibited little or no changes. Ghusick however fell away one point while Satpukuria continued to improve on some buying enquiry. Lakurka also was better. In teas with business not so expensive rates nevertheless kept quite steady. Miscellaneous was more or less neglected during the early session but later a small turnover took place. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent bonds 1923 98/4. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/9, Dunbar 183, Kesoram 3/15.

Jutes—Albion 475/8, Alliance 598, Auckland 271, Bally 252, Barnagore 173/8, Belvedere 551, Budge Budge 462, Birla 10, Caledonian 587, Champdany 185, Cheviot 288, Clive 44/12, Craig 7/2, Dalhousie pref 111, Empire 57, Fort Gloster 945, Fort William 460, Hooghly ord 78, Howrah 47/10, Hukumchand ord 11/8, Kamachatty 605, Kankanrah 460, Khardah 501, Lawrence 594, Lothian 445, National 300/8, Northbrook 69/4, Nuddea 52, Orient 223/8, Presidency 7/12, Reliance 61, Union 502.

Coals—Bokaro and Ramgur 29, Damagurias 18, Equitable 21/4, Ghusick and Muslia 16/12, Gopalichuck 16/4, Katras Jherriah 112/8, Lakurka 10/11, Nazira 14/8, New Kessurgarh 18/8, North Dumuda 10/6, Phularitand 3/2, Satpukuria and Asansol 3/12, Standard 61, Tulcher 7/4.

Miscellaneous—C P Cements Re. 1, Kalyanpur Lime 12/8, Kangra Valley Slate 200, Marshall and Co 4, B I Corporation ord 4/4, Calcutta Tramways 15, Tavoy Tin 15, Howrah Oil 9/8, Borneo Timber 60.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 4/6, Bishnauth 29/8, Doolahat 26, Duffla ghur 13/12, East India 19, Hattikhira 29/4, New Samanbagh 35/8, Pussimbing 16/12, Fatema 17/4, Sapoi 23/4, Teen Ali 14/12, Tezpore 13/4.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

We found last week some activity in Alizarines owing to some play of speculation. The prices having risen to about Rs. 105/110 per cwt. have again gone down and now they are ruling between Rs. 90/94 per cwt. The demand is limited. Congo Red has poor demand. Magenta Crystals and Fast Red meet with some business at the ruling rates. Indenthrines have no fluctuations worth reporting. Sulphurs are lying flat.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 94 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 92 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 88 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/8 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 3/4 per lb.
Indigo Rs. 2/8 per lb.
Cryseophinine Rs. 4 per lb.
Scarlet Rs. 3/8 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 4/4 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12 per lb.

MILL STORES.

August 20.

The quotations are:—
Cotton Healds Rs. 1-11-0
Steel Reeds Rs. 0-3-3
Roller cloth 16 Rs. 8-4-0
Slubbings Japan Rs. 24
Rovings Japan Rs. 23
Ring Rabbeth 5" Rs. 9
Card Cans Steel Rs. 3-4-0
Emery fillet Rs. 0-3-0
Card Cans Fibre Rs. 3-14-0
Bandings Revi Rs. 1-6-0
Bandings Tubu Rs. 2-4-6
Lambeth Rope Rs. 2-1-6

CHEMICALS.

August 20.

Glauber salt Rs. 4-12-0
Sodium sulphide Rs. 12-8-0
Caustic Soda Rs. 22-4-0
Bleaching powder Rs. 12-12-0
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 36
Hydro sulphide Rs. 1-1-6
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20-12-0
Epsom salt Rs. 6
Farina Rs. 15-2-0
Sago flour Rs. 13-4-0
Bichromate soda Rs. 31
Bichromate potash Rs. 39
Litharge Rs. 38
Antline salt Rs. 0-10-6
Antimony salt Rs. 0-8-0

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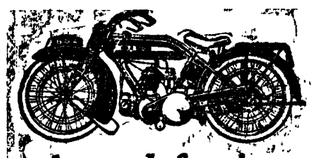

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38 (F). Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B. A., M. D., Ll. D., Ph. D., B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders.

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE RENT ACT.

SWARAJ PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The meeting attempted to be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay, on Thursday last regarding the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Addyman reflects little or no credit both on the conveners and breakers thereof. At its least it can be taken as a sure indication of the existence of a strong body of public opinion on either side in this matter. I feel that, in view of the acuteness and intensity which public feeling has reached in this respect, it is my bounden duty to place all the facts material to the question in issue before the public, and also to record my impressions regarding the show that is being enacted by some of the Bombay politicians for reasons best known to themselves. From what has transpired since the first meeting held on the question of the Rent Act after the close of the July Session of the Council till now, I cannot get over the feeling that the underlying purpose in holding the meetings appears more to have a fling at Mr. M. R. Jayakar and some of the Swarajist Members of the Bombay Council, than to endeavour to form and formulate on right lines public opinion on the vexed question of the extension of the Rent Act. And what is most surprising, at least to a muffasalite like myself, is firstly, that those, who should have represented correctly to the public the views and attitude of their Swarajist friends in the Council like Mr. Jayakar and others, should have been the first and loudest in the field in denouncing them, and even in hitting them under the belt; and secondly, that those who have been pouring anathemas over Council-Entry should have suddenly thrown off their N. C. O. attitude towards the Council-proceedings, and should have even conceived a violent liking therefor.

It is really a great pity that the responsible heads of the Bombay Swarajya Party hastened to call a public meeting on Sunday, the 3rd of August, and condemn the action of their colleagues in the Council, without even waiting to know from the latter the reasons why they took up the attitude in regard to the question of the Rent Act which they did. The council Session ended on Friday, the 1st. Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Swarajya Party in the Council, returned to Bombay on Saturday, the 2nd, and the first meeting to condemn the action of the Swarajists was announced long before, and was held on Sunday, the 3rd. It would have been more in keeping with the sense of fairness to their colleagues and the general discipline of the Party, if they had waited until they learnt from the responsible head of the Council Swarajya Party the reasons governing their attitude. Also the conveners of the last Thursday Meeting could have well waited till Mr. Jayakar returned from Calcutta and explained personally the whole situation to the public. It would have saved the public the indecorous sight of two sections of the Swarajya Party working as it were in conflict and hostility. The Swarajya Party can ill afford, at the present moment, to create currents of feeling, which, though they may serve some narrow, temporary and local purposes, are sure ultimately to react on the entire Party, by weakening its influence, solidarity and effectiveness.

To be frank, I did not expect my friend, Mr. K. F. Nariman, to take any part in this unpleasant controversy by publishing a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 11th August. On the whole it may be taken as a tolerably fair statement of what took place in the meetings of the Bombay Council Swarajya Party; but certainly it is not as fair as it should have been. It is one of the Rules of the Party that a Member, desiring to move either a Bill or Resolution should first submit it to the Executive Committee of the Party for approval. And Mr. Nariman pleads want of time as his best excuse for committing a breach of this rule. But may I tell him that he could have very well sent at least a copy of his draft Bill either to Mr. Jayakar as the leader or to me as the Secretary of the Party, when he sent it for the sanction of the Government of India? Would not such a step have been fair towards his colleagues in the Council, and given them more time to consider their position? In point of fact very few members of the Party were aware of the provisions of the Bill, and they had only the vague impression that Mr. Nariman had sent in a Bill in regard to the Rent Act. Mr. Nariman speaks of his Bill as if it was a very simple matter. It was no doubt so, if it is meant thereby that it contained only one important clause. But in order to remove the defects of the present Rent Act, and to make it a proper and just measure, a number of amendments were necessary, which could not have been thought of, until the Party had sufficient time for considering the whole question from the point of view of both the landlords and the tenants.

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Many, and I venture to include Mr. Nariman amongst them, seem to run with the idea that the existing Rent Act is the most equitable one; and also they seem to harbour very queer notions about the principle, viz; the greatest good of the greatest number. But there are several others who do not see eye to eye with Mr. Nariman in this behalf. They honestly and conscientiously believe that if the Rent Act is not to be a constant source of irritation, it has got to be pruned and trimmed in some of its provisions, in a way whereby the rights of both the landlords and tenants would be safe-guarded. It is, therefore, obvious that by not sending even a copy of his draft Bill to the Executive Committee, Mr. Nariman, in a sense, refused to give the Party time enough to arrive at a just and equitable measure.

Mr. Nariman in his letter gives rather a detailed information of the Meeting which he attended and wherein the question of the Rent Act was discussed. But he has omitted to mention that there was a largely attended meeting previous to the one which he attended. If I mistake not, he was not present at that meeting. At that meeting the question of the Rent Act was taken up and discussed at great length, and the opinion of the majority was decidedly against making it a Party question. That meeting did not finally decide the question, but kept it in abeyance till the next day in order to give Mr. Nariman an opportunity of being present and of explaining fully his Bill. The second meeting approved of the trend of feeling which was indicated at the previous meeting.

It is true that Mr. Jayakar took part in the deliberations of both these meetings. But it is neither fair nor true to say that he persuaded the members to adopt an attitude of neutrality in regard to the Rent Act Bills. He put the *pros* and *cons* of the question before the members with great fairness, and clearly stated that he would be bound by any decision the Party would arrive at. He no doubt explained his point of view, but he left the Members absolutely free to decide as they liked. Thereafter the majority decided not to make it a Party question. It may also be stated that the Party had had the advantage of the opinion of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who happened to be here at Poona at that time, and he expressed his approval of the majority vote in no uncertain terms. In the face of all this, it is indeed doing injustice to Mr. Jayakar to say or insinuate that it was he who was chiefly responsible for driving the Party to adopt an attitude of neutrality which it did. From what experience I have had of Mr Jayakar at the Party Meetings, I have no hesitation in stating emphatically that he is not made of that rougher stuff which is ever prone to ride roughshod over the feelings and opinions of others.

I fail to understand the vital connection which Mr. Nariman endeavours in his letter to institute between his Bill and that of Mr. Addyman. As far as I could read and understand them, they covered entirely different grounds, and related to wholly different matters. I do not yet realise how Mr. Nariman could and would have justified the withdrawal of his Bill, in case leave to move the first reading of this Bill had been granted to Mr. Addyman. Be that as it may, so far at least as Mr. Nariman is concerned, he has no ground to complain, as he withdrew his Bill of his own accord.

Now coming to Mr. Addyman's Bill, I was one of the five who did not vote on it; and from the kind of agitation which is being kicked up over it, the conviction is daily growing upon me that my instinct in not voting upon the said Bill one way or the other was the right one. It is really amusing, though painful to see some of the Bombay Swarajists extolling Mr. Addyman's Bill to the skies at the expense of their Swarajist colleagues like Mr. Jayakar and others. Not only this, but some of them have even gone the length of holding Mr. Addyman and his supporters as the champions of the tenant-class, and delivering scurrilous attacks upon their own Swarajists brothers like Mr. Jayakar. I have yet to learn, that persons, voting consistently against all popular measures, could have a desire suddenly created in them to move actively in furtherence of a so-called popular cause. From the little experience I claim of the final shape which proposals before the Council but too often assume, personally speaking, I would not have been surprised at all, if Mr. Addyman's Bill, in case it had been allowed to be introduced, had, in subsequent sessions, emerged out of the debate in a form and shape entirely different from the original and as protecting the interests of not all the classes of business premises, but of only certain classes thereof in certain localities. To a muffasalite like myself the question was more not of the ultimate failure or success of Mr. Addyman's Bill, than of the apprehension whether it would not serve as a handle in some hands to safeguard certain specified classes and interests. Placed in such circumstances the best course that I could adopt was to observe neutrality in the matter, and not to lend the support of my vote one way or the other. I may state here for the information of my readers that I am neither a land-lord nor a tenant either in Bombay or outside of it.

Lastly, I take the liberty of assuring the land-lords and tenants of Bombay that for aught I know of the Swarajya Party in the Council, it is only too desirous of doing their best and highest by way of an amicable settlement of this irritating question between the land-lords and tenants. I do honestly believe that an agitation on the present lines will only go to embitter the feelings between the aforesaid two sections of the Bombay public. Questions like this can be permanently solved only by mutual good-will, co-operation and understanding, and not by setting up one class against another. I think that I am voicing forth the general feeling in this respect of the Swarajya Party if I state that it refuses to look upon the class of land-lords as the enemy of national progress, as much as it considers the class of tenants as the ardent supporters of national aspirations. Both land-lords and tenants are the constituent parts of the Swarajya Party, and will be so in future of any other Party. To think of protecting one class at the cost of another means to spell disaster to all national advance. It is opposed both to the principle of democracy and to the time-spirit. A democracy, which does not recognise and appreciate its obligation towards the minorities of numbers and interests would not be worth even a moment's purchase. It would be the veritable abortion of all real democracy. I, therefore, request all my Swarajist friends at Bombay to cry halt at once, so far as the agitation for or against Mr. Addyman's Bill is concerned, and by laying their heads together to draft a Bill which would be acceptable to all concerned, and they can take it from me that the Swarajya Party in the Council will stand by it through thick and thin.—Yours etc.,

L. B. BHOPATKAR,
Secretary,
Bombay Council Swarajya Party.
Poona City, Aug. 17.

THE RENT ACT MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Everybody who has public good at heart will feel extremely sorry to hear and read the happenings of the last Rent Act meeting. It was from the first, ill-conceived, ill-advertised, ill-conducted and naturally then, ill-ended. Personal and private motives were almost palpable. I, to-day, have nothing to do with the private motives that had prompted to convene the meeting in this fashion. I am only afraid that the dust of private jealousies and rancours might eclipse the gravity of the situation that is created by the Rent Act affair. It is very unfortunate and unbecoming to seek to use the currents of the public movement to attain one's private objects. If anybody is jealous of another, let him seek other fields of battles in other walks of life and there, let him measure his sword with that of his opponent's and prove his superior mettle if at all he possesses it. But, it is wrong to seek to take advantage of a public movement to wreck private vengience upon our opponent. Even supposing that nobody is acting with such a base object and all the conveners of the meeting, were prompted by a high sense of public duty, it is incumbent on the part of a public worker, for the very good of the public cause which he professes to have at his heart, to retire from the movement, the moment he is suspected and charged, rightly or wrongly to have entertained some mean selfish ends. There are several other ways to be of use to the public at large, than to convene meetings, deliver speeches that smell of personal rancours. If there is a genuine desire to save and assist the needy and the poor, let it be proved by actions.

The controversy that is raging round the comparatively insignificant question of the other day's meeting is sickening. The rent-payers of Bombay do not want to discuss whether it was right in sticking to the chair or was wrong in shouting 'vacate' the chair. The rent-payers are not in a mood to bear calmly all this nonsense, when their very existance as businessmen is threatened. They want to know what leaders and what party come to their help and give a lead to organise them properly so as to resist the oppression of the oppressors. Let nobody be misled into quite wrong channels of agitation. It was a false and mischievous charge that was made by some of the conveners in their Friday's letter to your paper, that the 'Parbhus' were prominent in creating the confusion. It is a mean attempt to create sectarian bitterness and nobody should fall a victim to it. Why merely Prabhus but I know as many Brahmins and others also were against the way and spirit in which the meeting was convened. Let those, that think that the public is just like a child, and will be duped by any mischievous invitations, rest assured that their trade will not thrive as the public, now-a-days, have grown much more conscious of their rights and responsibilities, than some out-of-date people think them to be.

This dust, therefore, must be wiped out from the surface of the fundamental question regarding the Rent Act. I wholeheartedly support Mr. Tairsee's suggestion for a round-table conference composed of the representatives from the landlords and the tenants. Let them sit together without further loss of time and investigate into the present critical situation. Let them collect figures showing the actual increase in the cost of materials of buildings, the cost of livelihood in Bombay, the average income of an individual and any such other useful items necessary for arriving at a 'just' and 'equitable' conclusion.

I, for myself, think it a humiliation to be obliged to be protected by a legislature which is created and predominated by a foreign people to achieve their own ends. I, therefore, venture to suggest that let an influential body of the representatives of the landlords and the tenants, a punchayet be permanently appointed to settle the proportion of rents from time to time. Let every ward have a sub-punchayet to settle their own affair, let us prove at least, as far as this question is concerned, that we can do very well by ourselves. I am quite confident that the 'beautiful' Bombay of Mahatmaji, will achieve this signal success provided the leaders and workers imbued with a high sense of public duty, alone come together and work in the right direction. As to the people, I have not the least doubt that they understand enough to follow a really good lead and keep on marching resolutely, come what may, till the aim is achieved, provided the leaders do not budge, bungle and mismanage.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. SAVARKAR.

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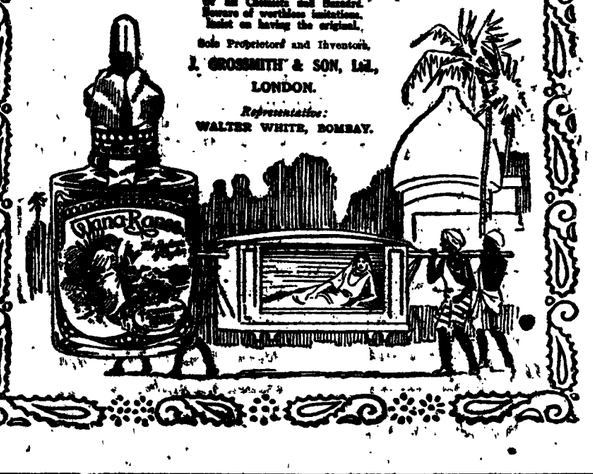

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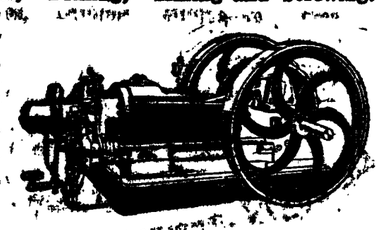

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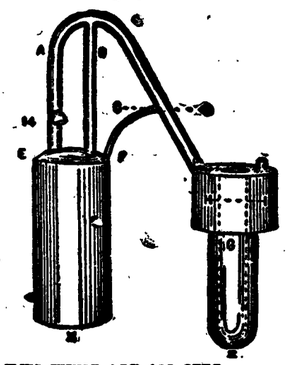

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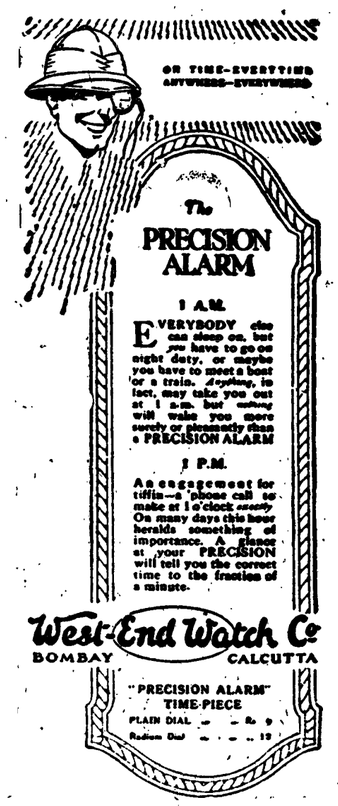
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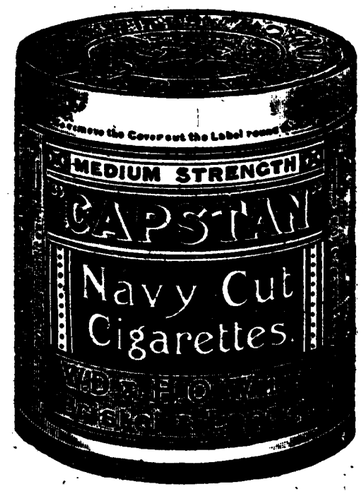

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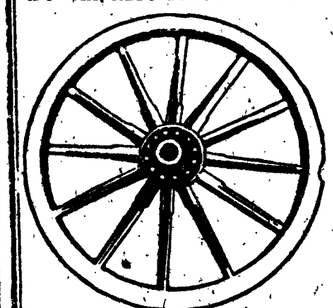

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.